





## Extreme Leftists Oppose Junta

## Salvador Proclaims Political Amnesty

By Alan Riding  
SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 18 (NYT) — El Salvador's new military junta yesterday proclaimed an amnesty for all political prisoners and invited moderate opposition groups to participate in a reformist government of transition prior to free elections.

The naming of the three civilians expected to join the junta was delayed by continuing consultations between the two colonels who led Monday's coup against President Carlos Humberto Romero and opposition groups as varied as El Salvador's Communist Party and the Roman Catholic Church.

Meanwhile, at least nine youths were killed in clashes with the army after the so-called People's Revolutionary Army set up roadblocks at San Marcos, five miles outside the capital. The guerrilla group also called for a popular insurrection and distributed weapons to some students at the national university.

Political analysts said that the extreme left, which flourished under the repressive Romero regime, was certain to continue opposing moves by the new government toward urgent reforms, since these leftists re-

gard such moves as an attempt by the junta to diffuse the country's political crisis.

The new junta has called on both extreme left and extreme right to lay down their arms and has warned that it would tolerate no new "terrorist actions."

In releasing youths arrested during disturbances here Tuesday, Col. Adolfo Arnoldo Mahano, a junta member, yesterday urged the left "to believe in our sincerity," adding that "concrete actions will demonstrate it in the next few days." Political prisoners detained before the coup will be freed next week under yesterday's amnesty.

To date, the junta members,

## Rivals Unite In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)  
Vietnamese came and the Khmer Rouge ordered her to move. "I'm an ordinary person," she said. "I do as I'm told. What else could I do?"

And now that she is in Thailand — what next? "I don't know," she said. "But at least we can eat."

— Los Angeles Times

## Sihanouk Proposes Direct Peace Talks

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS, Oct. 18 (IHT) — A leader of the Confederation of Khmer Nationalists (CKN) revealed today that Prince Norodom Sihanouk sent a letter to Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong Oct. 7 to propose direct negotiations between Cambodia and Vietnam to "restore Cambodia's independence and neutrality."

Nihek Tioulong, a former premier under the prince, also said the movement favors a peace conference similar to that held in Geneva in 1954 to bring an end to the Indochina war.

He said the movement was created in Pyongyang, North Korea, Sept. 27. It is headed by Prince Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader.

In a statement issued today, the CKN said that Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Yugoslavia and the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations should attend the conference, which would be held in Geneva. An international control commission would supervise the cease-fire and elections that would follow.

The declaration says that all Cambodian political parties, including those of Heng Samrin, president of the Vietnamese-installed government, and Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, would be allowed to participate in the elections.

But the CKN and Prince Sihanouk warned that if the Vietnamese refused to pull out of Cambodia they would seek a military solution. "I am a man of peace and dialogue," the prince wrote. "But I certainly will not stay with my arms crossed, while my people call me to their rescue, if all the doors to a peaceful solution are closed."

## Quake Hits Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Oct. 18 (UPI) — An earthquake struck the Piva Mountain area in southern Yugoslavia's Montenegro state today, police said. There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

named by a large group of younger officers who organized the rebellion, have held talks with leaders of a so-called Popular Forum, a coalition of moderate and leftist political parties, trade unions and peasant groups opposed to the Romero regime. Col. Mahano and Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez also called Tuesday night on San Salvador's influential liberal archbishop, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who is not related to the ousted president.

Informed sources said that two respected Social Democrat civilians — Roman Mayorga Quiroz, rector of the Jesuit-run Central American University, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo, secretary-general of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement — had agreed to join the junta. There was speculation that the third civilian on the junta would either be a labor leader or a liberal businessman.

## Only Alternative

The private sector, a longtime ally of the conservative military regimes that have ruled El Salvador without interruption since 1932, responded yesterday with cautious optimism to Monday's coup, arguing that it was the only alternative to a bloody confrontation between the armed forces and the people.

Francisco Calleja Malaina, president of the powerful National Private Enterprise Association, said in an interview that "we see the coup as bringing tranquility after the anarchy of the past and, in that sense, it is positive."

A well-known liberal businessman, Ernesto Rivas Galloni, said the coup had saved the country from a popular uprising which would have brought enormous bloodshed. He suggested that the junta should hold next March's congressional elections on schedule and allow the new Legislative Assembly to name a president who would complete General Romero's term until full-scale elections are called in 1982.

He said that any effort by the extreme right to promote a counter-coup would not only fail but would also involve "automatic hara kiri" by the private sector. "But I think the private sector will adapt to the new rules of the game," he added. "As long as the rules are clear and disorder is controlled, there should be no flight of capital."

Despite rumors that groups within the National Guard and the National Police are unhappy with the coup, the new junta appears to enjoy the solid support of most younger army officers. Significantly, all the country's 10 active generals have been exiled, while 85 percent of the colonels have been forcibly retired. Col. Guillermo Garcia was named on Wednesday as the new defense minister.

## Commercial TV Stirs Debate in Bonn

(Continued from Page 1)

member of the European Common Market, in a summary way. Those who considered Mr. Schmidt to be setting a bad precedent in trying to block broadcasts from one country to another made a particularly strong case.

West Germany is currently the home of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, stations broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union with U.S. government funds. West German television is watched extensively in East Germany and this fact is taken into consideration in programming decisions here. By his actions, Mr. Schmidt's critics said, he was playing into the hands of the Soviet bloc and its attempts to keep out broad-

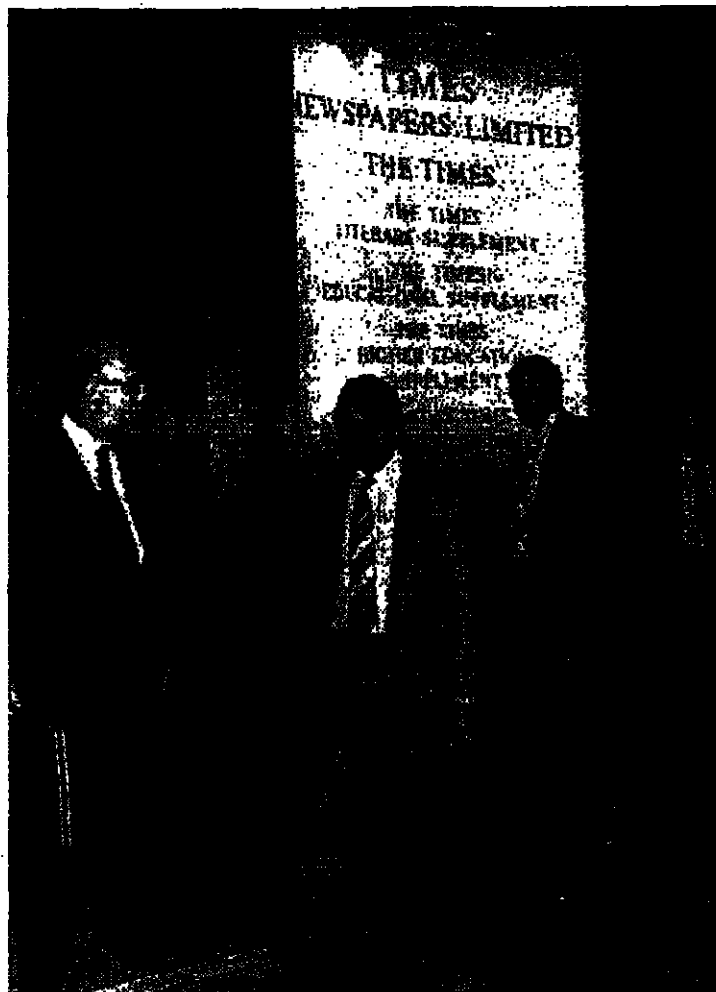
casts that present opinions in conflict with its own.

Mr. Schmidt's campaign has contained the suggestion that commercial television is particularly moron-

Officials at the Luxembourg station, which operates a German language radio program but no German-oriented television broadcasts as yet, have reacted with cautious but real anger. They have also started reminding prominent members of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party about what they have said about the quality of their programs in the past.

Willy Brandt, as cited in the station's yearbook less than a year ago, called its programming "an example for many others," and Armin Grunewald, a government spokesman, described its news show as "fast, accurate and impartial."

Gustave Graas, general director of what officially is known as the Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion, said that although he shared Mr. Schmidt's concern about the effects of television on



Union leader Les Dixon leaves the London Times Wednesday night after talks aimed at reviving the newspaper had failed again.

## Hopes to Save the Times Fade as Deadline Passes

(Continued from Page 1)  
wish to discuss but obviously it would be silly of us not to go and hear what they wish to say."

Later tonight, two of the three members of the Royal Commission on the Press appealed for a new initiative to keep the Times and its sister paper, the Sunday Times, going in the public interest "before any irrevocable decisions have been taken."

A decision was weighed during a daylong series of meetings of three groups — the Times executive board, composed of senior executives of the two newspapers, the Times main board, which includes the executives as well as outside directors, and the board of the Thomson International organization, the parent company.

More than 4,260 employees of the Times, the Sunday Times and three literary and educational supplements have been idle since publication was suspended 322 days ago.

The final crisis was precipitated by the refusal of the National

Graphical Association, representing composing room and press room workers, to accept near-parity with a rival union representing less skilled workers. After Lord Thomson warned that a showdown was near last week, four days of intensive negotiations began Sunday.

But early this morning, after more than 15 hours of talks, the NGA President, Les Dixon, emerged to announce that negotiations had completely broken down. Describing the results of the last-ditch bargaining as "a bloody tragedy," he said that "if the Times [management] means what they say, then it's closure."

That set the stage for the arrival of Lord Thomson from Toronto for today's momentous meetings.

From the time the Conservative government took office this spring, it has refrained from involvement in labor disputes, and it stuck to that policy at the climax of the Times imbroglio. James Prior, the employment secretary, made no public comment today.

Kim Hyung Wook had testified against his government during the congressional hearings into the Korean bribery scandal and usually traveled with a bodyguard because of reported threats against his life.

But Korean sources said Mr. Kim flew to France without the guard. French police suggested he had gone surreptitiously to Zurich, where it is believed he has a secret bank account. But U.S. officials speculate that Mr. Kim was kidnapped and probably is dead.

Sources said Mr. Kim checked into Paris' West End Hotel Oct. 6 and was seen four hours later in a nightclub. Although his luggage was found in his hotel room, they said he has not been seen since. Since Mr. Kim was neither a U.S. nor South Korean citizen, neither country took responsibility for investigating.

Mr. Kim left South Korea in April, 1973, and since had lived in New Jersey on a permanent resident visa. He was accused of extorting millions of dollars from Japanese contractors and reportedly took much of the money with him to the United States.

Mr. Kim feels that, whatever the reasons for Mr. Schmidt's concern, the chancellor in the long run will not be able to hold back the tide of commercial and cable television.

## News Analysis

## Saudis Losing Dominance of Oil Market

PARIS, Oct. 18 (IHT) — The most significant recent development in the politics of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is Saudi Arabia's admission that it is losing its power to prevent rising oil prices.

Although Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani declared in Washington recently that Saudi Arabia will keep exports next year above its self-imposed ceiling if the West needs oil, he added that his country would not help produce another oil glut, implicitly abandoning its post-1974 readiness to help hold down oil prices.

In the past, Saudi Arabia, which can maneuver easily because it has huge oil reserves and a small population and, thus, can raise or lower exports almost at will, often has held down oil prices in return for Western assurances of political cooperation.

But OPEC insiders say that Saudi dominance is eroding. Iran, which often supported Saudi views in the final months of Shahr Mohamamed Reza Pahlavi's regime, can no longer threaten to increase its output and help soften oil markets.

In fact, Saudi Arabia may be reaching the physical limits of its ability to flood the oil market. Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Sabah told a recent OPEC seminar in Oxford: "Beyond 1981, it would be misleading to say that spare capacity exists. I am not talking about the willingness to supply or the rationality of planning in the producer countries' economies. I am talking about the fact that production from most OPEC countries has attained the maximum it can reach."

The U.S. Senate and the International Energy Agency both recently reported that Saudi Arabia has encountered problems in trying to expand its production.

Saudi Arabia also must cope with a new mood in OPEC that wants to move oil exporters' policies toward economic logic and away from political deals with the West.

The prospect of the rapid depletion of their oil reserves, coupled with disappointments in the development of the economies of OPEC nations since 1974, has convinced a number of key OPEC officials that the organization must shift its primary focus away from meeting the

## Kim Missing; Former Head Of Korean CIA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI) — The former head of the Korean CIA, who lived in exile in the United States where he testified in the Korea influence-buying hearings, has disappeared on a trip to Paris, police and diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Kim Hyung Wook had testified against his government during the congressional hearings into the Korean bribery scandal and usually traveled with a bodyguard because of reported threats against his life.

But Korean sources said Mr. Kim flew to France without the guard. French police suggested he had gone surreptitiously to Zurich, where it is believed he has a secret bank account. But U.S. officials speculate that Mr. Kim was kidnapped and probably is dead.

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world's energy needs and that it must plan production with an eye to meeting their countries' development requirements.

Summarizing this mood, Mr. Sabah said that oil-producing states must shift their production policies "away from being essentially oriented to world markets [and toward] a long-range vision for the economic and social transformation of their societies."

While this reorientation probably will take at least five years, he said, the long-run implication is that OPEC oil production will be cut in half and that output will not be increased, as still envisaged in Western energy forecasts.

In what appears to be a significant policy change, Mr. Sabah said that Kuwait, which now realizes that it will need several generations to develop an industrial base, should cut oil production so that its annual output will amount to only one-hundredth of its reserves — in other words, a production ratio of 1:100. The major oil companies used to apply a production ratio of 1:15 in Middle Eastern fields because they could expect to discover more oil reserves and because they were interested in short-term profit, not long-term development, Mr. Sabah said.

As Western participants at the seminar acknowledged, Norway has had a 1:100 production ra-

no and Britain has adopted similar, conservative policies. "Why should the West, which can easily absorb and reinvest the extra revenue from bigger oil sales, ask us to drain our oil instead?" Arab oil experts asked.

A principal OPEC grievance that industrial nations continue to demand oil while resisting the exporters' requests for time and Western help to develop the oil-producing nations' industrial base.

"We recognize a responsibility to help the world reach a post-oil but we do not want to be left behind when the oil is finished, nothing to show for it," an Arab speaker said at a recent London seminar.

When reminded about the strong demand for oil in industrial countries, Mr. Sabah said: "It is no good saying that we have to be sensitive to your [Western] public opinion and assuming that we do not have similar obligations to our own people. Whether we like it or not, we also have public opinion in our countries, and we have to justify our actions to it."

A speaker at Oxford added: "The fact that oil constitutes the main source of income in [OPEC countries] and the only hope for the future for them, makes public opinion here acutely aware of each and every statement that is made on oil."

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

## OPEC Advisers Urging Steady Yearly Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

demand dropped below supply, while prices, technically frozen, dropped back in real terms toward the 1972 level. This year, OPEC raised prices by more than 60 percent. Mr. Larousse explained: "The glut which OPEC created, purposely or inadvertently, fostered a futile cycle of apparent surplus, followed by a supply crisis."

OPEC experts here said that programmed price rises would serve the West's basic interest by providing incentives — in effect, an OPEC floor price for energy — for saving oil and investing in alternate energy sources in time to avoid physical shortages.

In this sense, industrial countries "should start to regard higher oil prices, not as a short-term burden, but as an insurance premium against future supply problems," a speaker said.

Instead of pressuring OPEC to freeze prices again and facilitate Western consumption, "consuming countries should accept the ruthless logic of the need to adjust to higher prices," an OPEC analyst said.

This approach would hamper the recovery and growth of Western economies in the short run, but nonetheless, it is cautiously accepted, privately at least, by some key European energy officials.

French Industry Minister Andre Giraud and West German Economy Minister Otto Lambdorff have separately told the International Herald Tribune that a system of pre-announced, moderate, steady price rises would be useful.

"It would be preferable to any repetition of the sudden, steep increases of 1974 and 1979," Mr. Lambdorff said. Asked whether he thought OPEC could discipline its price policy with discipline, Mr. Giraud said: "They have never tried it, but they might succeed if they made the commitment."

## U.S. More Reluctant

U.S. officials are more reluctant. The Carter administration's public posture is still to hold down oil prices.

But OPEC experts are encouraged by what they see as a growing acceptance of their arguments in Western circles. They sense a turning point in OPEC's history.

Throughout most of its 20 years, OPEC has been closer to a club than a cartel. Although its members supply 80 percent of the non-Communist world's oil imports and thus dominate the international petroleum marketplace, OPEC suffered from too many divisions to gain the initiative in oil during its first decade. While Arab states are a majority, they rarely operate as a bloc within the organization of 13 nations: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Algeria, Libya, Iran, Nigeria, Gabon, Ecuador, Venezuela and Indonesia.

## Price Restraint Seen

Three political events gave OPEC a whip hand. In 1970, Col. Moamer Qadhafi's newly installed regime raised the price of Libya's Mediterranean oil at a time when the Suez Canal was closed. The 1973 oil embargo triggered a massive price rise. This year, the Iranian crisis restored OPEC's ability to raise prices.

Through most of the 1970s, since the nationalization of Western oil concessions, OPEC has served to keep down oil prices, seminar participants said. "A totally unrestrained oil market would result in prices generally higher than they are today and production almost certainly lower," according to James Akins, a former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Now, however, except in the unlikely event of a major technological breakthrough, oil markets will continue to tighten throughout the 1980s, OPEC officials said. OPEC

has reached a plateau of maximum influence, seminar participants said where it can still provide the extra oil — at a price — which the world needs to meet its growing energy needs. But unless demand slackens, OPEC may be overwhelmed.

"If we enter a period of permanent oil shortage, OPEC could appear . . . and the world would enter a period of semi-anarchy, the richest and strongest countries making bilateral deals with the countries still producing significant quantities of oil," Akins said.

Carefully managed, however, OPEC's leverage can last about the year 2000 — a long time for the West but only a generation for the developing countries, which have one-crop, one-shot economies based on oil, the participants said.

A Clear Enemy  
Despite OPEC's warnings, time is running out. Western political leaders are unlikely to sympathetically or even sympathetically publicize OPEC, speakers said. Epitomizing U.S. attitudes, OPEC, a memo last July by President Carter from his domestic policy adviser recommended "meeting the nation with a clear warning."

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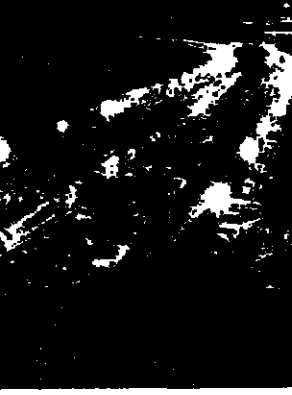
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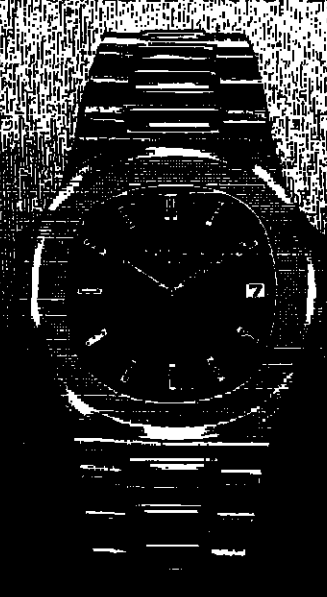
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## Driving Home the Message

Thanks to Libya for breaking the OPEC price ceiling for crude oil. Compliments to Kuwait for its plans to cut production by more than half a million barrels a day and to Iran for selling 15 percent of its exports at high spot-market prices. For it seems that nothing but drastic price increases and production cutbacks will drive home the message: If the industrialized countries want to be relatively energy independent in 30 years, they had better stop behaving like petroleum junkies now.

From OPEC's point of view, using rational economic analysis, oil is underpriced and most oil-exporting countries are overproducing. Two things that keep the price from climbing to its replacement cost plus return on capital are OPEC calculations as to what the market will bear in a given time frame and what political bargains can be cut with the price of oil as leverage.

But more importantly, it is not in OPEC's interest to increase the price up so sharply that it jolts consumers into an intelligent and serious response. That should be the context for considering the latest idea floated by the oil cartel and reported in this morning's International Herald Tribune by our correspondent Joseph Fitchett. At first, the idea of knowing five years in advance what the price of oil will be seems terribly attractive. And, given the rate of recent increases, 5 percent a year in real terms, a figure mentioned, seems almost reasonable. But in five years, with an inflation rate of 10 percent, it would put the average price of a barrel of crude at about \$50.

More to the point, it would discourage Western efforts to conserve oil and develop substitute energy sources. It would have a soothing effect that would dampen enthusiasm for atomic energy with all its risks, de-

velopment of synthetic fuel from shale with its high initial costs and resultant environmental degradation, and it would probably even be a setback for oil exploration and efforts to pump hard to recover reserves out of the ground.

OPEC secretary-general Rene Ortiz is right when he says that without OPEC, the world would have had less oil and paid more for it this year. U.S. oil companies built the market structure after World War II and by keeping prices artificially low encouraged excessive demand. OPEC took over after the 1973 boycott and began pricing and producing oil more like a traditional cartel. It simply took advantage of market forces to bring the price up to where it is now. It is continuing to behave like a cartel and until the industrialized countries develop a strategy to demonstrate that such behavior is counterproductive, it won't stop.

Of course, the 5 percent increase idea is a trial balloon that may not fly. OPEC is hardly monolithic and there is no guarantee that this proposal, which might prove attractive to Saudis and Kuwaitis will also be popular with Libyans and Iraqis. And even if it is, who is to say that they will play by the rules. Libya has just raised the price of one grade of light crude above the ceiling set at the last OPEC meeting and there is nothing the other members can do about it, except catch up. The real point is that it's time for the United States, Western Europe and Japan to stop reacting to OPEC. The industrialized countries are being manipulated. President Carter and other Western leaders have said the right things, but that's not enough. It does no good to blame the Congress or the people. The leaders have to lead. And if it takes oil at \$40 or more a barrel with mile-long gas lines to provide the clout, then let's have it.

## Watching El Salvador

The world doesn't normally take much notice when a new military government pops up in El Salvador. Central America's most densely populated country has been under military rule of one kind or another for the past 45 years. Since a peasant uprising in 1932 badly frightened the few families that control much of El Salvador's wealth, repressive force has been the only response to demands for social reform.

The attention this time owes more to the recent upheaval in nearby Nicaragua than to the immediate significance of events in El Salvador. But it is at least possible that this week's coup may eventually lead to some real change.

Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, who became president after a dubious election in 1977, not only failed to suppress the opposition but also pushed it into more radical channels. With the center destroyed, the oligarchy disaffected and the Catholic Church in open opposition, the country began to slide toward anarchy. Increasing suppression became a pretext for guerrilla kidnappings and assassinations. Finally Gen. Romero's fellow officers turned against him and sent him into retirement in Guatemala.

This praetorian changeover does not, by itself, mean an end to the slide. Conditions in El Salvador remain explosive. The new leadership says it intends to bring some opposition civilians into its junta, hold new elec-

tions, show greater respect for human rights and distribute the country's wealth more widely. But more than words will be needed to break the pattern of repression and terror. Salvadorans have long looked upon soldiers as protectors of economic oligarchy. Many have grown cynical about the likelihood of peaceful reform. New disturbances have already led the new government to reimpose a state of siege.

The violence and instability in El Salvador are essentially homegrown. Yet Nicaragua's Sandinista revolution peppers the stew. It encouraged the Salvadoran opposition to stand up to the Romero repression. And it is likely now to heighten the expectations with which some Salvadorans greet the new regime. But El Salvador's social, economic and political conditions are not like those of Nicaragua, nor are its prospects.

The United States should maintain the course it adopted some months ago: counseling a turn from repression to political decompression; working to strengthen the political center and coupling the promise of increased aid with evidence of reforms. After watching the revolution in Nicaragua, Gen. Romero seemed prepared to consider such advice, but he was already too compromised to act on it. If El Salvador has gained anything from its latest change of government, it has gained a slim chance for a fresh start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Question of Palestine

It will eventually be essential for Israel to renounce control of the occupied territories and for the Palestinians to renounce their ambition to dismember the state of Israel proper. (It is useless for supporters of the PLO to apologize that the Palestinian Charter does not mean what it says.)

Since Israel is in a physical and military position to veto any development on the West Bank, its demands, as well as those of the Arabs, must be accommodated. Its prime demand is that no sovereign state should fall under the leadership of the PLO. That fear may be overcome as it looks around at revolutionary governments tackling mundane problems. But not yet.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
October 19, 1904

BERLIN — The unveiling of the monument to the late Kaiser Friedrich took place today in the presence of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, and leading representatives of literature, science and art. After the unveiling ceremony, the Kaiser placed his helmet on his head and made one of the most eloquent speeches he has delivered in his whole career. The chief interest lay in the fact that it was a protest against the new tendency in art which in German is called "secession," and in French "art nouveau." The German leader earnestly warned young artists against being led into erroneous paths, and urged them to study the works of the old masters.

Fifty Years Ago  
October 19, 1929

LONDON — Great Britain "engineered" the war against Germany and "led America into the fight" and Britain and France sent supplies and munitions into Belgium with the consent of the Belgian government, thus breaking the latter's neutrality, according to the former Kaiser, Wilhelm II. These violent views are recounted in the Quarterly Review by Brig. Gen. W. Waters, who visited the Kaiser at Doorn last year on his personal invitation. The former Kaiser could not resist casting aspersions on Britain's ancestry, by saying that prehistoric Britons came from Africa, just as did those of Brittany and Spain.



## History and the Poor Nations

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Fidel Castro said in his United Nations speech last week that the rich industrial countries cause the poverty of the poor countries. The one exploits the other, pillaging its wealth. Why, he asked, must some go barefooted while others can ride in fine cars. It is a legitimate question. If the assumption of causality is true, it makes an accusation to which there is no defense.

Those who live in the rich industrial countries — the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan — are held by Castro to victimize the poor because they take the resources of the poor countries and use them to enrich themselves. The poor get only a fraction of the value eventually given the bauxite, iron ore, copper, rubber, sugar or bananas they sell. The rich turn the materials into industrial goods, or process the food and market it again, and earn immensely more than the poor producers receive.

### More Powerful

The reason this is possible, Castro says, is that the industrial countries are more powerful than the others, control international commerce, and dominate the markets. They inflicted the colonial system on the poor countries in the 18th and 19th centuries, and keep a version of it working today by means of multinational companies, control of trade, and manipulation of prices.

Several things must be said about this indictment, which has been heard before, if not often with the power and eloquence of Castro. The first is that most of it is true. The ex-colonial countries have certainly been exploited by the colonizers, and forms of exploitation continue today.

To take the necessary example, the record of Cuba's treatment by the United States, from 1898, when the United States went to war in the name of Cuban independence but in fact imposed a military protectorate, up to the attempts by the U.S. government in recent years to murder Castro and strangle the Cuban economy, is a scandal and outrage to international morality.

The record of Dutch and Belgian colonialism is bad, and that of Spanish, French, Portuguese, and British only somewhat better, or somewhat more complex.

The next thing to be said is that while exploitation exists in the relationship between advanced and backward countries, causation does not. Europe did not make Africa backward. Europe took advantage in the 19th century of African backwardness.

### Role of CIA

The political scandal of Latin America was not caused by the United States. That such sophisticated people as the Brazilians, Argentines, and Chileans, rich in talent and resources, remain today in political confusion or squalor, is not the result of North American actions. It results primarily from what has been done, or not done, in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Santiago de Chile.

The CIA financed the strikes against the Allende government in Chile in 1973, but it was Chileans who struck, who killed Allende, and who govern Chile today. No U.S. tanks were in the streets of Santiago in 1973 and none are there now.

It has also to be said that the world today does not, as Castro suggests, confront apocalyptic times, a war between North and South. First of all there is no South. The South consists of a number of weak countries until now unable to

cooperate on matters much less grave than a war. And if there were a war, the South would lose. The big guns are in the North. There are big guns in the Soviet Union, but the leaders of the Soviet Union have shown no disposition to die for Havana, Hanoi, Damascus, or Lagos. War is not a serious issue. The future may be one of tension, acrimony, and grief for both North and South, or of a decent cooperation to make things a little better. Those are the choices.

The final thing to say is that history is cruel. It distributes unequal favors. China was the most advanced and best administered society on earth from before Christ to the time of the European Renaissance. European travelers were dazzled by Chinese learning and science. China today has fallen behind the West in prosperity and power because China failed to make a successful transition from pre-industrial science and technology to the industrial, and because China fell into profound political decline.

The rude British, an uncultured people at the time of sophisticated Chinese, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian civilizations, subsequently built up a political culture, a civilization, a science, which by the 19th century enabled them to dominate the better part of the world, China included.

But the rise of Britain did not come from the decline of China. Could Chinese development aid missions, Chinese technological transfers, have turned the blue-painted Britons of the first century A.D. into progressive farmers, scholars, incorruptible governors, a centralized and bureaucratic state? One doubts this.

Japan, the Asian country which in 36 years, 1868 to 1904, turned itself from feudal isolation to modern industrial power, enjoyed no favors from the West. There were no technological transfers to Japan that did not come through the energy and resolution of the Japanese themselves. Europeans and Americans thought the Japanese reformers and modernizers of the 1880s and 1890s ridiculous. They learned otherwise.

There are today historical and practical injustices in North-South relations which certainly can be ended or mitigated to everyone's benefit. Markets for raw materials can be stabilized, with security of prices for producers. More can be done to give the raw materials-producing countries the means to process what they produce and thus reduce their dependence on imports. Much can be done to educate, to train, to heal.

But the ultimate issues which inspire the anger, and the eloquence, of a Castro, are not ones which even the best-willed Western governments could more than marginally change. The deep problems are not matters of economics or politics, but of cultural and historical change.

## Letters

### Fishing and Jogging

James Reston, in his "Message to Carter: In Praise of Fishing" (IHT, Sept. 20) refers to jogging as an activity "which scrambles the brain." On the contrary, running and other strenuous exercises have been scientifically proven to have quite the opposite effect on human beings, except on those in poor physical condition. Assuming his remarks are not based upon hearsay, perhaps it would be prudent for Mr. Reston to skip the fishing and

the people of the poor countries, if they will, might succeed in making their day come sooner. They can, if they like, find joy in the thought of the rich countries eventually will surely pass. But rich and poor both exist at the end of a train of history and causality, coming from deep in the past, which sentiment cannot remake or deny.

A Marxist, like Castro, should understand that. When the poet W.H. Auden was a Marxist, he wrote: "History to the defeated may say 'Alas but cannot help or pardon.'"

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## Portugal: Peasant Rumlings

By Kevin Michel Cape

EVORA, Portugal — A local Communist leader recently predicted that the long-awaited revolution of Portuguese peasants and workers was at hand. Though such proletarian prognostications are hazardous, Portugal's Alentejo region is currently in the grip of a peasant revolt that has paralyzed much of Portuguese agriculture and forced the caretaker premier, Maria de Lourdes Pintassilgo, to convene a series of emergency Cabinet meetings to discuss the revolutionary contagion.

The violence began when two peasant youths were killed by the National Guard at the end of last month, when the youths attempted to block the return to its former owner of land seized in the 1974 revolution.

As one travels into this troubled region south of Lisbon, the scene is more reminiscent of a clip from Henri Costa-Gravas' movie, "State of Siege," than of contemporary Europe. Peasants with rifles block the roads (only to be chased away at sporadic intervals by the National Guard); shops in the towns are tightly shuttered (many of their owners having fled to Lisbon); and the cacophony of loud demonstrations (usually organized by local Communist cells) punctuates the warm night air.

Blood still stains the grass of the estate that was only recently the property of a peasant collective, where once lay the body of Antonio de Pomar, 17. His relatives and friends crowded around the spot to give their version of the incident. "He was murdered by the National Guard as he tried to keep our land from being returned to the 1 percent who owned it before the revolution," said one worker in a familiar Leninist litany.

Though there is relatively little chance that this peasant insurrection will succeed in altering the government's determination to dismantle such collectives, there remains the more dangerous possibility that

## Connally on Mideast Stirs Waves in GOP

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For the first time, a candidate for president has delivered a major address which he knew would disturb and dismay every U.S. supporter of Israel.

John Connally told the Israelis (a) to get out of the West Bank completely, perhaps leaving it to "an entirely independent entity"; (b) to give the strategic Golan Heights back to Syria; (c) to give up Israel's exclusive sovereignty in Jerusalem, its capital.

In return for thus laying his head on the block, Israel would get "unclad" promises of peace, and the "strong military presence" of the United States.

Throughout this forcefully delivered speech, there appears an un-Connally-like fear of Arab oil power: "The oil of the Middle East is and will continue to be the lifeblood of Western civilization for decades to come. There hovers over our nation the awful specter of economic upheaval... if through a catastrophe in the Middle East, the economy of the United States is gravely weakened, so too will be our ability to defend and support Israel." In other words, an oil embargo would so terrify us that we might let Israel sink.

Who encouraged this bellicose timidity? Connally sources insist that Henry Kissinger, who recently appeared at a Connally fund-raiser and was all but anointed by the candidate as the future secretary of state, "reviewed a draft" of the man who began the United States "reassessment" four years ago added a paragraph hoping that West Bank Palestinians would choose to live in an autonomous area within Jordan — a pious wish that would hardly be the choice of the PLO — and then gave his approval.

The part of the speech that would strip Israel of its present control of its own capital was the work of James Akins, a former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia who now represents companies doing business there. The speech contained some sound ideas: Scott Thompson, a Tufts College professor, stressed our increased presence in the Indian Ocean, and Richard McCormack, adviser to Sen. Jesse Helms, had a hand in the suggestion of a regional development bank to pay off angry land claimants. The speechwriter was Sam Haskinson, an ex-CIA analyst, who until recently was the hawk on Zbigniew Brzezinski's staff.

Rita Hauser, a veteran of Javits, Rockefeller and Nixon campaigns who has been winning friends for Connally, was politely listened to but not heeded; more in sorrow than anger, she quietly resigned from the Connally campaign this weekend.

No adviser sold Connally a bill of goods — this was exactly what he

believes is in the long-run interest of Mideast peace. Nor was it a political aberration: for an oil man and a gambler, a get-tough-with-Israel posture may make sense.

First, the corporate managers who are sold on Connally, and who have helped make his campaign the best-financed of all, agree with his assessment of our dependence on the Saudis. Most corporate executives and bankers worry about an economic muscle, and want to be persuaded that — if we were only to pressure the Israelis to get back to 1967 vulnerability — the Arab men would respond by not trying to drive a hard bargain on oil in the weeks ahead.

Second, some Republican courtiers, and many of my fellow right-wingers who work in Republican primaries, have been looking for a scapegoat other than Jimmy Carter and the amorphous OJP. When that jab-Israel message came from Jesse Jackson, they blanched when a more responsibly phrased message came from Connally, they perked up.

Therefore, Connally did not speak, as he claimed, "without concern for political consequences." He is running second, his poll popularity on a plateau, with the prospect of the front-runner opening his campaign on Nov. 13. The challenge had to break from established policy ranks, show gutsiness, and shake loose some of those county chairmen. "So he loses the Jewish vote, a friend of his says." In Republican primaries, that's not losing much.

Credit Connally with candor. Like Carter, he has made his "comprehensive" proposal before, after, then, after Election Day. Connally, too, with sincerity, is not only a political gambler, but has added advantage, as the approach Kissinger would say, of being a presser of the candidate's genuine beliefs.

I think he is mistaken on his politics and policy. Voters here do not like the idea of first making Israel vulnerable and then endangering American lives; most would prefer, as the Israelis prefer, America to help Israel defend itself.

Hardliners in foreign policy are more likely to heed Ronald Reagan's stiffly phrased but sensible warning of a month ago, "The role of the State of Israel plays a strategic calculus can be found in the foundation for thwarting Moscow's designs on territories and resources vital to our security and national well-being."

After Connally's speech last week, supporters of Israel — with many others concerned about noisy United States weakness in the face of Soviet military and economic threats — made a reassessment of Reagan and Connally, looked 10 years younger.

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to occupy the area's important hydroelectric dams. Facing with this atmosphere political and economic problems, Portugal is having to pay its international debts with loans from Europe (the United States), the woman of the unhappy task of governing an unhappy country can do little more than hold Cabinet meetings and wait for the December elections.

Portuguese newspapers, in this sour experiment in democracy with that of neighboring Spain, conclude that the essential difference is that, while Spain possesses two skilled leaders, King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez, Portugal lacks any politicians of stature.

Meanwhile, the polarization, rightist and leftist forces continue as the political center evaporates and public patience with democratic institutions is tested to the limit. The result of this polarization is only more bloodstained grass in the Alentejo.

Kevin Michel Cape teaches English in Toledo, Spain and writes for several European and U.S. publications. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

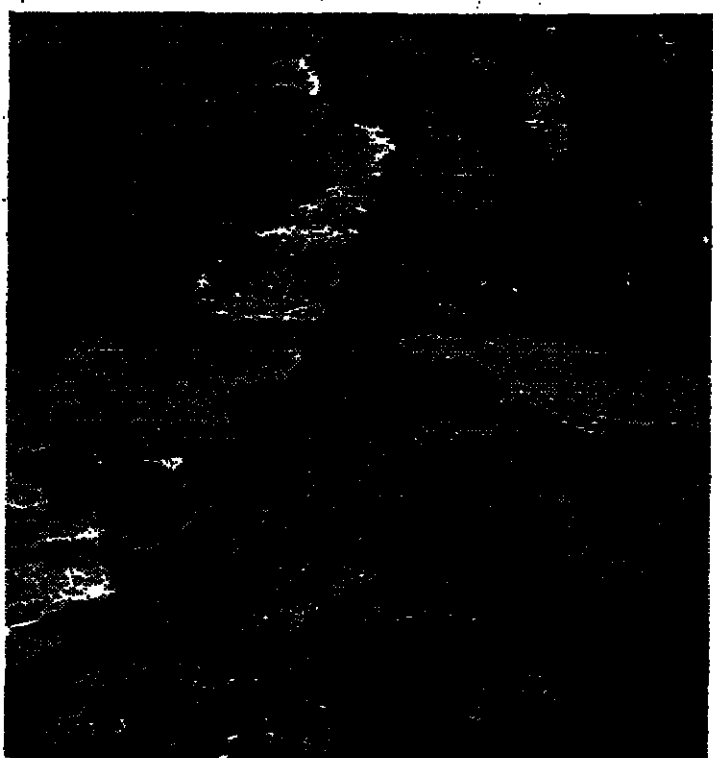
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As Marines, in Show-the-Flag Maneuvers, Land at Base on Cuba

# Guantanamo Exercise Has Unidentified Monitor

George C. Wilson



U.S. Marines land Wednesday on the beach of Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba. The exercise was part of a show of force in response to the presence of Soviet combat troops on the island.

Shortly after 7, the U.S. frigate Hart steamed directly toward the ship, whose hull number was H-102. The ship at first held its station about 2,000 yards off the Nassau's port quarter. But abruptly it turned

unloaded M-16s ground ashore at Windward Beach without incident. A sense of calm pervaded the Marines as they waited for the "invasion" to begin. "Who's winning the World Series?" "How did Michigan do on Saturday?" "Can you guys tell us what this operation is all about?" — those were typical questions put to reporters as they made their way through the Nassau's berthing quarters. "About routine," said Marine Gunnery Sgt. Richard Augheron, when asked about yesterday's exercise. He was checking out the helicopters to make sure they were fit to make the flight from the Nassau to the landing zones two miles away.

Presumably because of the interest Washington policymakers have taken in the mock assault, enlisted men had been ordered not to talk to reporters unless an officer was present. Lt. Col. Edward Badolato, commander of the 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, which made the landing, denied there was any intent to muzzle his troops. He said the orders may have been passed along by his officers through an excess of caution.

The same desire to avoid rocking the administration's boat apparently influenced the way the Nassau's skipper treated the confrontation with the eavesdropping ship. "I don't know anything about it," insisted Capt. William Kearns. "We were so busy here, I didn't see it."

But an intelligence officer on the Nassau stood alongside a reporter as the two watched the maneuvering two ships. And Rear Adm. Thomas Replege, commander of the recently established Caribbean Joint Task Force, said he had seen the incident while observing the exercise.

The administration intends to keep showing the flag in the Caribbean in such exercises as yesterday's. "This is only the first exercise, and I'm sure we'll have quite a few to follow," said Adm. Replege.

The last such reinforcement at Guantanamo was staged in 1975. Mr. Carter, in an apparent effort to improve relations with President Fidel Castro, suspended Marine ground exercises on Cuba and spy flights over the island until the recent controversy over the Soviet troop presence.

Of the 1,850 men taking part in the operation, only about 250 went ashore. A dilapidated camp built during the 1962 missile crisis will be home for almost all the men sent in to supplement the permanent force of 423 Marines protecting Guantanamo and its U.S. dependent and contract employee population of about 3,700. The Marines are expected to remain for about a month, conducting a series of tactical training exercises.

# S. to Upgrade Forces in South Korea

William Chapman

U.S. defense sources said after today's meetings that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and associates had hoped to prevent the country's internal unrest and political tension from becoming involved in defense issues.

President Park Chung Hee has imposed martial law on the city of Pusan after two days of student rioting and promised to root out the "impure elements" who had participated in it.

The riots yesterday and Tuesday, in which the government said more than 200 persons were arrested and about 50 police injured, were in part a protest of Mr. Park's party's expulsion from the National Assembly two weeks ago of the opposition party leader, Kim Young Sam.

Pusan was reported quiet tonight as armed forces patrolled the streets protecting government buildings and other key facilities. Two universities have been closed and unauthorized meetings banned.

Mr. Brown met today with Mr. Park and, U.S. officials said, gave him a letter from President Carter which it is believed touched on the government party's expulsion of Mr. Kim, an issue which had caused the temporary recall of the U.S. ambassador as a show of Carter administration disapproval.

There had been advance reports that the Carter letter would contain a measured rebuke of the expulsion. U.S. defense officials tonight gave a guarded description of the letter, implying that it was somewhat critical of the Park government on political matters but made no demands for a change of course.

The U.S. officials made it clear that they want to keep defense issues insulated from political pressures here and in the United States. Mr. Brown's purpose in coming was to attend an annual defense review.

They acknowledged, however, that they are concerned about public opinion in the United States insofar as it is affected by Mr. Park's policies.

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THOMAS ALVA EDISON, OCTOBER 1879

# "We will make electric light so energy-effective that only the irresponsible will continue to burn the world's candle at both ends."

LIGHTING DIVISION PHILIPS\*OCTOBER 1979

October 21st 1879, Edison succeeded in sealing a horse shoe shaped carbonized cotton filament within a near vacuum inside a small glass globe. When a direct current of electricity passed through, "it burned like a glowing star" and was registered under US Patent No. 39 as the incandescent bulb.

The 32 year-old genius had invented electric lighting. He was doing something far more important. He was about to make electric lighting a practical, economical, universally available utility. Vastful electric are lights too big, brutal and greedy for a parlour or office.

Edison's little incandescent bulbs each gave little power and cost only 40 cents. In 1882, he set thousands of them blazing above the sidewalks of the houses of 85 pioneer residents in Pearl Street, New York. Edison had switched on the World's whole concept of an electricity system. Electrification would industrial development, commercial expansion, comfort at home, safety on the street: a leap forward into the future for all mankind.

Electric lighting accounts for

only 5% of an industrial nation's energy consumption, but its instant controllability makes it an obvious area of saving. During the Energy Crisis of 1973/74, thoughtful people looked up and wondered which lamps they could switch off. After more than 90 years, the World had stopped taking electric light for granted.

**GOD WILL PROVIDE**  
In the Victorian heyday of Edison's invention and the years that followed, no-one worried about energy conservation. Coal and the new mineral oil discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859 were there in abundance. If we wanted more, we could sink shafts 12 miles deep, the experts said, into an Aladdin's Cave full of fuel enough for a million years. God would provide.

The Light-bulb manufacturers, however, didn't feel like that. Edison Electric Light Co., Philips Incandescent Lamp Works Ltd (who had joined the race in 1891 in Eindhoven, Holland) and certain other determinedly innovative companies pursued energy-effectivity from the word Go.

They had no clairvoyant awareness of dwindling World fuel resources. They merely knew that their customers received electricity bills and that running economy was therefore a crucial competitive factor.

In any case, increased efficiency was part of the necessary drive towards greater light outputs, reliability

and longevity.

**THE FIGHT OF THE CENTURY THE LUMEN v. THE WATT**  
Just as string is measured in centimetres, so the quantity of light a lamp gives is measured in lumens and the electricity required to run it is measured in watts. The lumen is what you enjoy and the watt is what you pay for it.

Edison's carbon filament lamp yielded only 3 lumens per watt, converting a mere 0.56% of electrical energy into visible light. It was a miracle, but it wasn't good enough.

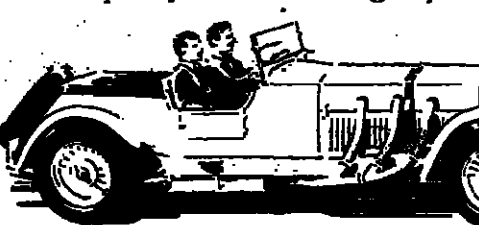
The Philips extruded tungsten filament lamps of 1907 more than doubled efficiency to 12.8% and luminous efficacy to 8 lumens per watt. The drawn tungsten wire filament of 1909 burned as brightly and as cheaply, but was "unbreakable". When Philips coiled the tungsten wire and replaced the vacuum inside their lamps with inert argon gas in 1913, output shot up to a dazzling 12 lumens per watt.

In 1933, the coiled filament became the coiled coil filament and efficiency zoomed by another 20%.

Special lamps with interior mirrors and reflectors afforded yet higher levels of illumination for display and home lighting purposes - at no extra running cost. And in 1959 a whole new breed of more compact incandescent lamps was born, containing halogens instead of inert gas, again more efficient, producing up to 20 lumens per watt and twice as long-lived.

As car headlights, projector lamps, display lamps & floodlights, they shine as none have ever done before. Soon, new compact light sources with up to 50 lumens per watt can be expected.

**DAYLIGHT**  
Meantime, gas discharge lamps which didn't use a filament at all but which produced far greater quantities of light for longer periods with more economical running costs, were being developed by the same small group of



innovative companies.

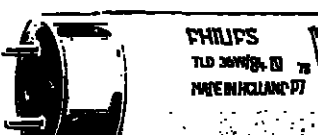
Visitors to The Hague in 1932 were amazed to see each other apparently coloured yellowish-orange from head to foot beneath Philips strange but superbly efficient new sodium discharge street lights.

Similarly, Mercury discharge lamps shed their white-blush light over car passengers speeding beneath them along Europe's highways from 1935 onwards.

Philips SON high-pressure sodium lamp of 1965, so powerful that its envelope has to be made from transparent ceramic instead of glass, achieves up to 130 lumens per watt and produces as many as one hundred and thirty thousand lumens of warm golden light.

Low pressure sodium, in the ultimate development of the Philips SOX lamp, is about to achieve a World record 200 lumens per watt. It's the ideal energy effective lamp for public lighting and security lighting, both in and outdoors.

While the high-pressure Mercury HPI lamp, invested with a "cocktail" of rare metal halides and an yttrium vanadate phosphor interior-coating, can light art galleries and T.V. studios with the nearest commercially avail-



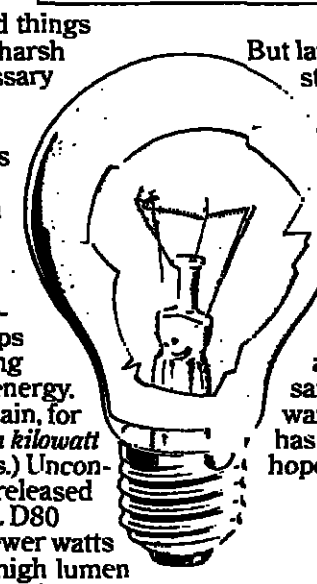
able approximation to daylight - at an efficiency of nearly 100 lumens per watt.

**YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR KILOWATT HOURS**  
The tubular fluorescent lamp that appeared in 1939,

also showed things in strange and harsh colours as a necessary sacrifice to efficiency.

The sacrifice is no longer necessary. Philips produced a TL 80 fluorescent lamp in 1974 with colour rendering qualities virtually up to art gallery standards, yet which allows users to replace three existing lamps with two new ones, saving something like 33% on energy. (Permitting one store chain, for instance, to cut 12 million kilowatt hours from its power bills.) Uncontented, last year Philips released the further improved TL D80 range which uses 10% fewer watts but maintains the same high lumen output. Now also with standard colours.

Lamp	Light output in lumens	Energy consumption of lamp in watts	Lumen per watt
Incandescent	1,280	100	13
Incandescent Halogene	1,700	100	17
Incandescent Halogene Auto	1,500	60	25
Blended Light ML	3,150	160	20
Fluorescent TL 80 (38mm)	3,400	40	85
Fluorescent TL D80 (26mm)	3,450	36	96
Mercury HPLN	23,000	400	58
High Pressure Sodium SON	25,000	250	100
Low Pressure Sodium SOX	22,500	135	167
Metal Halide HPI	90,000	1000	90

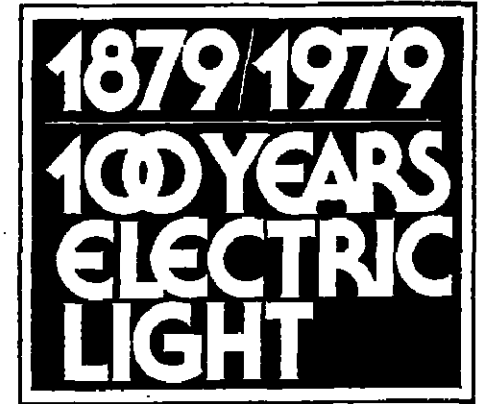


But lamps are only part of the story. Philips Light Research Laboratories & the Philips Lighting Design & Engineering Centre at Eindhoven, continue to evolve new and better luminaires, control gear (such as the semi-electronic ballasts that now cut 'lost' wattages by 10%) and lighting systems and techniques. All with the same old relentless drive towards greater efficiency that has been our stock in trade and hope for the future since 1891.

**"There will never be a last word on electric lighting.**  
The World's fuel resources may dwindle, but so will the demands we make upon them. The need for more light, and better light, will continue to grow. We shall meet it. The two parts of that equation are not irreconcilable. Our Company's whole history proves that. Right at this moment, we have lamps to cut consumption of electricity on lighting in the home by up to 70%, in shops and offices by up to 50%, in amenity and security areas by up to 75% and on motorways by up to 70% - if people want them! More important, these savings can be made while maintaining or improving both the quality and the quantity of light.

"But, of course, we shall not stop there. The second century of electric lighting is beginning. Edison's invention is just getting into its stride and we will not let the problems of oil shortage hold us up. We will offer the World the energy-effective light sources & systems it needs!"

THE LIGHTING DIVISION, PHILIPS\*  
Since 1891 - simply years ahead.





## Greek Monks on Mt. Sinai in Struggle For Solitude Against the Outside World

By William Claiborne

MT. SINAI, Israel (WP) — Deep in the mountains of the southern desert, where religious tradition says God spoke reproachingly to Moses from a burning bush, a more mortal struggle of wills is beginning to unfold, quietly and out of sight of the bustling world beyond the sandy horizon.

For 14 centuries since its founding in 527, the Greek Orthodox monastery of St. Catherine, 5000 feet above sea level on the slopes of legendary Mt. Sinai, has withstood marauding nomadic tribes, flash floods, earthquakes and the adventurism of the likes of Napoleon Bonaparte among other invaders.

Secluded in their utter remoteness, St. Catherine's monks have been known to let whole eras go by without notice; a visitor in 1946 was astonished to learn they had not yet heard of World War II, and that some were unaware of World War I.

### Beauty and Solitude

The outside world has forced itself on the abbey, however, since the 1967 six-day war, as many as 100,000 foreign and Israeli tourists now descend on the black-frocked monks each year.

With the return of this part of the Sinai to Egypt just a month away,

### Israel Will Send Aid for Refugees

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 (AP) — Israel is sending five medical teams to Southeast Asia and has offered to the International Committee on Refugees in Geneva to send other assistance to Cambodian refugees, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today.

Mr. Begin appealed to other nations to give help, and said, "Israel will be one of the first nations to do its part."

He said that the medical teams were waiting for clearance to begin work and that Israel's ambassador in Thailand had been instructed to seek the required papers.

the monks are making a desperate bid to protect the aesthetic beauty and solitude of Mt. Sinai from what they fear is an even greater danger — man's fondness for building monuments to his own achievements. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has seemed almost preoccupied with Mt. Sinai since the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel began, has vowed to build there a \$60-million "shrine to peace." He plans a mosque, a church and a synagogue, a symbol of unity where believers of the three major monotheistic faiths can pray together.

In an unlikely alliance, the Greek Orthodox archbishop of the Sinai and a well-known Israeli architect from Tel Aviv have joined in a yet-unfolding campaign to persuade President Sadat to change his mind about Mt. Sinai.

Archbishop Damianos, in one of his infrequent interviews with a journalist, said he has instructed his church office in Cairo to propose to Mr. Sadat the building of a peace shrine — and its inevitable tourist facilities — about 25 miles northwest of Mt. Sinai, near an airstrip now used to shuttle tourists to the area.

### Sinai Afficionado

The site, which has a distant view of Mt. Sinai but is hidden from the view of the monks, was selected by Israeli architect M. Goodovitch, an avid Sinai aficionado whose best known buildings and monuments are in the desert.

Mr. Goodovitch has drawn a futuristic design not of houses of worship, which Archbishop Damianos maintains would symbolize an unrealistic and undesirable merger of religious faiths, but disparate monuments to peace topped by the Star of David.

Each monument would consist of massive, irregularly shaped 30-foot-wide steel cylinders from which visitors could gaze upward at the clear desert sky.

While other architects, including Israelis, have scrambled to draw plans for a Mt. Sinai shrine, this is the only one the monastery has approved and the only one known to have been presented to the Egyptians.

The Israeli architect has met here several times with Archbishop Damianos and, according to the archbishop, has presented the only site with which the monks could comfortably live. Known as Nebi Saleh, the site is at the junction of the monastery road and ancient caravan routes leading from Israel and Egypt. It is on a broad plain on which hotels would be built.

Setting out on a tour of the site, the archbishop, an ebullient and seemingly tireless man with a flowing beard, said, "That's the place, I'm sure! I feel like I've known it all the time."

Actually, it was his first visit there and, after a drive at breakneck speed, he jumped from behind the wheel of his jeep and ran excitedly up a steep slope, his black frock flowing behind him.

"This is safe. This is safe," Archbishop Damianos kept saying, not without giving the impression that any place 25 miles from St. Catherine's would be "safe."

### Enthusiastic at First

With the signing of the Mideast peace treaty last year, the monks were at first enthusiastic about the Sinai's return to Egyptian control. The change seemed to portend fewer and perhaps more decorously dressed tourists.

But with Mr. Sadat's statements about building a shrine of three faiths atop Mt. Sinai — and his wish to be buried there — the monks have become increasingly nervous about the future of the granite peak. Mr. Sadat's later plan to stage a Roger Vadim-produced entertainment extravaganza there did little to alleviate their fears, although the celebration has been postponed until next year.

While seemingly aware that the Egyptians could cause the monastery trouble, Archbishop Damianos talked circumspectly about the pending change of Sinai rule, stressing that the monks had adapted to rule by the crusaders, the Mamluks, the Ottomans, the Turks, the Egyptians and the Israelis.

"Everyone lives with hope," he said. "We have hope. The monastery has had difficulties before, but we are still here. So we are very optimistic that this holy site will remain as it is."



**CONTAINING THE SPILL** — Natural gas burns over the leaking Iztoc-1 oil well in the Gulf of Mexico. Mexican officials said a steel cone has begun to trap crude and natural gas, allowing the burn-off through a pipe. The cone is expected to catch 80 to 90 percent of the spill, but officials said the well probably would not be plugged until late this month.

### Calls Proposed Cuts Grossly Unfair

## EEC Subsidies a Boon for Dutch Farmer

The EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, long one of Europe's economic pillars, is becoming increasingly shaky. In this last of a two-part series, the International Herald Tribune looks at a farmer who has benefited from it.

HOUTEN, The Netherlands (IHT) — Driving 20 minutes from this tiny little town, through cropland and orchards, leads to a well-preserved, 300-year-old farmhouse. Its young owner, Everhardus Vernooij, started out as a dairy farmer nine years ago.

With a loan of \$100,000 from Rabobank, the Netherlands' biggest bank, plus the help of his family, Mr. Vernooij gradually quadrupled his herd from 50 to 225 head. To continue expanding, he recently borrowed another \$300,000.

Today, at 34, he is worth at least five times that amount, exemplify-

ing the Common Market's highly successful, millionaire farmers who — like the Rabobank — have prospered greatly, thanks to the controversial Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community.

"I feel somewhat responsible, but certainly not guilty, as a beneficiary of the Common Market agriculture policy," said Mr. Vernooij, adding "the policy's many financial-support measures have helped me greatly."

Although he drives a well-used, five-year-old BMW coupe, his home is comfortably furnished, equipped with washing machines and a TV set. "I am probably near the top level of farmers in Europe," Mr. Vernooij says.

Mr. Vernooij thinks that the reform measures being proposed in Brussels, which would tax excessive dairy production and freeze prices,

are grossly unfair. "We farmers in Holland are not the only ones producing milk — the French are also succeeding at it," he said, adding, "In a sense, all European farmers share the responsibility for the heavy subsidies."

But, he quickly explains, "I will adjust to the changes if necessary." What Mr. Vernooij plans — assuming EEC dairy production is taxed or prices frozen — is to stabilize his income, which he says would mean growing more feed grass on his 168 acres, while cutting purchases of imported U.S. feed grains. "I shall find other ways of cutting costs, too," he said.

Meanwhile, in Utrecht, at the headquarters of Rabobank, executives say they also are resigned to Brussels' reform measures which could affect the bank's considerable stake in agriculture. Rabobank finances roughly 90 percent of all Dutch farming and agribusiness activities, representing a third of the bank's total lending.

"The farm subsidies from the Common Market have helped create liquidity, which has helped our significant investment in agriculture," says Pierre Lardinois, who took over as bank chairman in January, 1977, after serving four years as EEC vice president in charge of agriculture. But he adds, if EEC farm reform measures are approved, "these will be less investment for agriculture, including in food processing and trading."

### 'Very Grave'

Understandably, Mr. Lardinois watches his successor in Brussels, EEC vice president Finn Olav Gundelach, with keen interest. "I also fought for changes and the pressures there are enormous. It is the toughest job in Brussels," he says. And although he views the present CAP budgetary crisis as "very grave," he gives Mr. Gundelach an even chance of succeeding in cutting surpluses and other costs connected with running the CAP.

"We need less production, but everyone, including the British, simply want to produce more," adds Mr. Lardinois.

Like many EEC officials and observers, Mr. Lardinois is convinced that, if Mr. Gundelach succeeds, he will be in a strong position to bid for the presidency of the EEC if incumbent Roy Jenkins steps down at the end of his term next year.

Rabobank's strategy, meanwhile, is being increasingly directed toward expansion outside its home base. In the past two years, it has joined other West European and U.S. banks in a variety of ventures, including the establishment this year of two affiliates in Curacao and the acquisition of a minority share in Latin American Agribusiness Development Corp.

This is not to say that Rabobank is shunning Dutch farmers. "Food production is our single most important source of business and we definitely intend to help our farmers continue expanding and exporting," said Mr. Lardinois.

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### Not Before Vietnamese Pullout

## China Rejects Political Path To Ending Cambodian War

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI) — A spokesman for an ailing Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, today rejected a political solution to the war in Cambodia until Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from the battle-scarred country.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua, taking the premier's place at a news conference, condemned the Vietnamese occupation, saying that "to look for a political solution in the present situation is not realistic."

Mr. Hua, in the fourth day of a European trip, was reported by aides to be suffering from a cold and slight fever that caused the cancellation of his morning activities.

Mr. Huang said that resistance forces of the ousted Pol Pot regime should continue to fight against Vietnamese domination of Cambodia — signaling an apparent failure of French attempts to urge restraint. China has been supporting Pol Pot's guerrillas with arms.

"The problems of Cambodia and of Indochina are not isolated or localized. It is an important part of the global strategy of the Soviet Union."

The foreign minister also said that Western nations are militarily inferior to Soviet bloc countries and that China hopes "Europe will reinforce its defense."

Cambodia had been the major subject of the third session of policy talks yesterday between Mr. Hua

and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Government sources said Giscard d'Estaing urged restraint allow efforts to get food to its Cambodians and because of Vietnamese forces pursuing a dry-season offensive into areas would cross into Thailand pending the war.

Mr. Huang said steps were way to find an eventual solution to the war in Cambodia, "but it is a first for Vietnam to wish all its troops" and allow the war to be settled "by the Cambodian people themselves."

### Turkish Gunmen Slay 5, Ending Lull in Violence

ANKARA, Oct. 18 (AP) — men shot and killed five people Turkey today in a new surge of violence after a brief lull in terrorism following Sunday's mid-term elections.

In Adiyaman, an eastern city, three students of the local law college, instantly killing all 1. The students were identified as sympathizers. In Ankara, police reported, the times' political affiliations were immediately known.

In Sunday's by-elections, 31 men shot and killed five people won five crucial seats in the National Assembly and 33 of 50 seats, prompting the resignation of Premier Bulent Ecevit.

A martial-law court court here day sentenced to death two right defendants for slaying five men and wounding 12 others in an attack on a coffeehouse here in August, 1978. Facing execution are Armanag and Mustafa Pehlivan, members of the underground Moslem Shariat Commando. The court gave prison sentences 26 to 36 years for four other defendants in the case.

### Opposition Asks Interim Regime In Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 18 (UPI) — An opposition leader yesterday urged President Ferdinand Marcos to agree to the formation of a caretaker government and to hold UN-supervised presidential elections to prevent a civil war.

Former Sen. Jovito Salonga made the proposal as part of a six-point opposition formula that also calls for the lifting of martial law to prevent "a major upheaval of tragic dimensions" in the Philippines.

"Zero hour may come sooner than later," he warned.

Mr. Salonga, who survived a grenade attack on an opposition rally in Manila a year before Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972, presented his proposal amid renewed opposition demands for Mr. Marcos to step down.

A leading member of the recently-formed opposition alliance, National Union for Democracy and Freedom, Mr. Salonga said that the NUDF formula calls for the installation of a three-man caretaker government composed of a Marcos representative, an opposition representative and a chairman to be chosen by the two.

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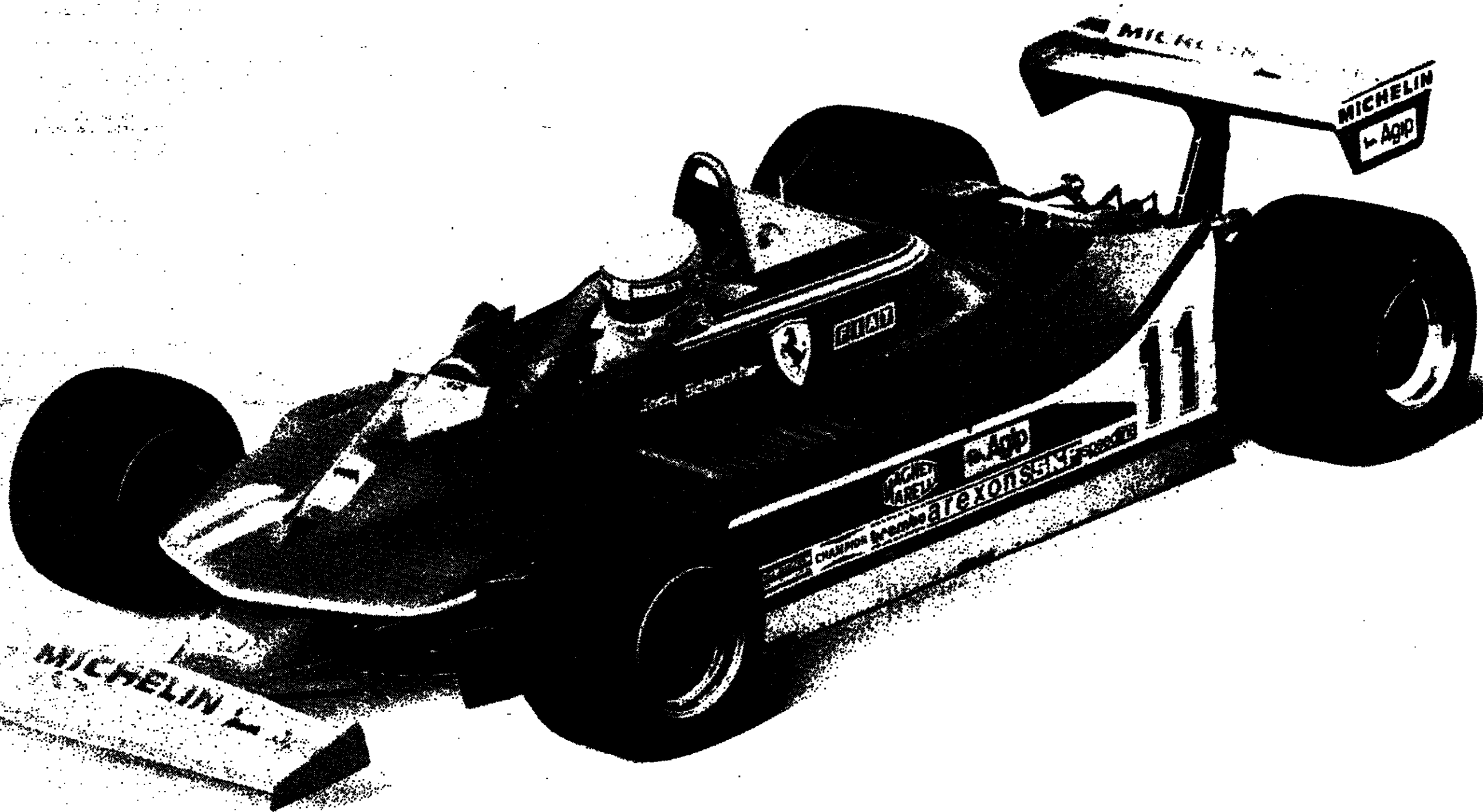
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## Recent Export Losses Total \$1 Billion

## Delays Plague Canadian Grain Movement

By Dan Morgan

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 (WP) — A breakdown in the system for shipping Canada's huge grain harvest from the prairies to the ports has emerged as one of the most serious problems facing the new government of Prime Minister Joe Clark.

An estimated \$1 billion in grain exports has been lost in the last two years because of delays and bottlenecks in rail transportation.

Contracts covering 8.4 million tons of grain — mainly wheat and barley — have been canceled or deferred because of shipping problems, according to the Canadian Wheat Board, the federal agency that markets grain and supervises its movement to the ports.

Last week, some of the 20 grain

ships at the western port of Vancouver had been waiting as long as 18 days for wheat to arrive from the interior at harbor paid depots.

## Impact on U.S.

Some economists say the situation has a direct bearing on grain and food prices in the United States. Foreign customers look to the United States to supply grain that is unavailable in Canada, adding to upward pressure on U.S. grain prices.

As foreign buyers switch to U.S. grain, there are additional stresses on U.S. railroad and barge companies, which are strained to the limit this fall by surging grain exports.

Canada is the world's second largest grain exporter, after the United States, so its agricultural

transportation difficulties can affect food supplies in dozens of countries.

Economists predict that future increases in North American grain exports will have to come mainly from Canada, because U.S. growth is limited by a decline in underground water for irrigation and by the danger of soil erosion in marginal grain growing regions of the West. But Canada's transportation problems are a major obstacle to that country's ability to supply more food to the world.

## Hopes Raised

The former government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau commissioned several studies, made changes in the grain marketing system and allocated federal funds to

refurbishing aging boxcars and buying new ones.

However, the new government that took office June 4 has raised fresh hopes in the prairie provinces that agriculture's needs will receive an even higher priority.

The Clark government, which contains many members of Parliament steeped in prairie farm politics, has pledged to increase grain exports by 50 percent by 1985. Federal officials acknowledge that meeting this goal will require large amounts of money and political skill.

A study released last summer said that a total of 9,300 new grain hopper cars costing \$400 million would be needed by 1985. The railcar shortage has meant that the railroads frequently have no cars available for moving commodities from the interior to ports where ships are waiting for them.

## Lines Dropped

The railroads also maintain that thousands of miles of rural lines are expensive to maintain and unnecessary. A federal study and outside consultants have recommended abandoning 3,450 miles of track. To date, the Canadian Transportation Commission has approved dropping 1,401 miles.

A more serious problem is transportation rates, which the railroads claim give grain a "free ride" and discourage investment in new equipment for hauling grain.

The rates for grain moving to the export depots were first fixed in 1897. The present rate was set by federal statute in 1925. The rate for shipping a bushel of wheat from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay on the western end of Lake Superior is around 16 cents, a fraction of the U.S. fee.

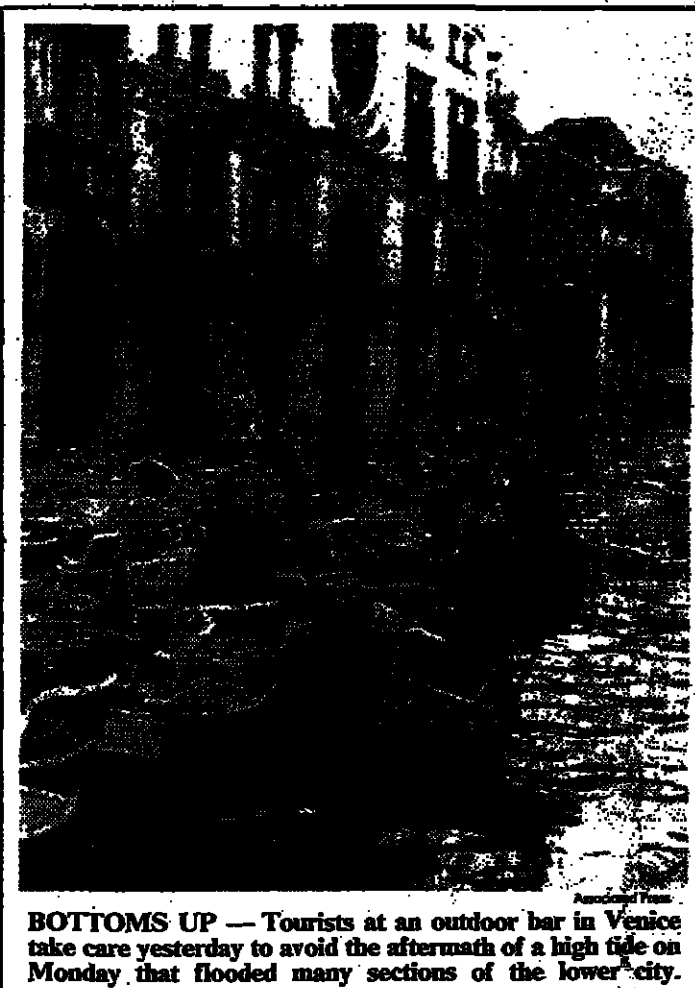
The difference between this amount and the actual cost is supposed to be made up by a federal subsidy and by grain farmers. But the railroads say they still lose money.

## Volatile Issue

The government's problem is that changing rail rates and abandoning rail service to small rural communities rank among the most politically volatile issues in the prairie provinces.

Any sign that the government is helping the railroads without tangible benefits to the farmers would be damaging to the minority Clark government. "Cursing the railroads is a religion in the West," said a federal official. "We will have to move slowly."

Nevertheless, some officials maintain that the grain provinces can be persuaded to accept rate changes in return for a streamlined transportation system that would enable farmers to ship more grain.



BOTTOMS UP — Tourists at an outdoor bar in Venice take care yesterday to avoid the aftermath of a high tide on Monday that flooded many sections of the lower city.

## Obituaries

## C.R. Soderberg, Pioneer In Turbine Development

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18

(AP) — C. Richard Soderberg, 83, a pioneer developer of the turbine engine, died of cancer yesterday at his home. A native of Sweden, Mr. Soderberg was an institute professor-emeritus at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before that he had served for seven years as head of MIT's mechanical engineering department and for five years as dean of MIT's engineering school.

He received numerous awards in the United States and Sweden for his work, including the Linnard Prize of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Ericsson Gold Medal of the American Society of Swedish Engineers, and the Gustav de Laval Medal.

He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

## Charles L. McCune

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Charles L. McCune, 84, a banker and philanthropist, died of compli-

cations from congestive heart failure Tuesday.

Mr. McCune was chairman of the Union National Bank and one of the last giants of the era of financial dynasties built in Pittsburgh by the Thawes, Oliviers, Mellons, and Fricks.

He was the grandson of John McCune, who founded the Union bank, and of Charles Lockhart, a key aide to John D. Rockefeller in organizing Standard Oil.

## Steven Kyle

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP) — Steven Kyle, 66, a designer of decorative accessories and husband of Broadway lyricist Betty Comden, died yesterday of acute pancreatitis.

## Pierre Bernac

VILLENEUVE-LES-AVIGNON, France, Oct. 18 (UPI) — French baritone Pierre Bernac, 80, died today. Mr. Bernac, under the professional name of Pierre Bertin, was particularly well-known for his interpretations of the songs of Francis Poulenc.

## Opposed as Inflationary

## Sugar Bill a Complex Mix Of U.S. Special Interests

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP) — The name of this game is sugar, but it could be castor oil — a legislative remedy with a taste that appeals to few and an aroma that turns noses.

The House is scheduled to take up soon a bill increasing sugar price supports.

If the bill passes, it would leave U.S. consumers paying at least an extra \$1 apiece per year for their sugar and probably that much more for sugary products such as soft drinks, ice cream, and baked goods.

But the industry says it needs the price supports for survival — and in particular for protection from cheap foreign sugar, which now accounts for about half of U.S. consumption.

That much is easily understood. But the perennial sugar bills in Congress are never so simple; they are as many-layered and intricate as wedding cakes. And this one — a particularly high-calorie mix of clashing economic and political interests — is more complex than most.

## "Logic" of Politics

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, who last year led a successful fight against a similar bill, is throwing up his hands in dismay. The Carter administration was with him last time but is against him now.

"Politics is the main reason this is being pushed," he said. "There is no logic about the issues with the biggest sugar production. No logic at all other than politics can explain this."

The administration indeed supports the legislation, which will raise consumer prices and further sweeten the producers' take with a direct payment financed from import duties. The White House describes the new bill as a compromise.

The issue is complex because the U.S. sugar industry is more than just a small farmer growing cane in, say, Florida. It includes cane growers, small and large, on the mainland and in Hawaii; sugar-beet farmers in a dozen or more states; farmers whose corn is refined into a sweetener that competes with sugar.

Each of those elements wants something different from Congress. The bill, written in large part by industry officials, attempts to help them all.

On the other side are sugar refiners; consumer and labor groups; and the food-processing, soft-drink and sweets industries, which consume three-fourths of U.S. sugar and which want no price increases. These last include some fairly powerful companies — Coca Cola, for example.

Basically, the bill would do three things:

- Assure domestic producers a price support of 15.8 cents per pound (it is now 15 cents), with yearly increments, to guarantee them a return on investments and keep them in business.

- Give the cane and beet growers an extra half-cent per pound in direct payments, to come from tariffs on lower-cost imported sugar.

- Authorize U.S. participation in the International Sugar Agreement of 1977, a compact of about 80 producer nations that seeks market stability by setting export quotas and establishing sugar reserves.

The genesis of this was the expiration in 1974 of a 40-year-old sugar quota program, which had regulated a steady supply through periods of surplus and scarcity.

When world prices neared record highs in 1974, Congress refused to continue the program. But by 1977, prices were dropping, foreign sugar came rushing into the United States and domestic producers argued that they were going out of business.

President Carter decided in 1977 to provide relief through agricultural income support programs rather than to restrict sugar imports. The battle over the type and size of supports became one of the most heated congressional episodes last year. In the final hours of the 95th Congress, a delicately crafted compromise was shot down. Corn-state legislators in the House, displeased with the size of the direct payment to cane and beet growers, ganged up on the measure to help kill it.

## "Tolerable Legislation"

This year's version is a little more palatable to them. Rep. Floyd Fithian, D-Ind., a leader of the bloc, said, "We are ready to accept it. I'll say it's tolerable legislation, but it's also very fragile. The reality is that without legislation we will put a certain segment of our industry out of business."

That cuts little ice with Sen. Metzenbaum or House opponents of the bill, such as Reps. Margaret Heckler, R-Mass., and Peter Peyser, D-N.Y.

Supporters of the legislation, led by Agriculture Chairman Thomas Foley, D-Wash., and Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., insist that the support program and the International Sugar Agreement must be considered as one to make a global market strategy work.

And there is dispute within the Carter administration about the need and impact of the bill, which the president is supporting.

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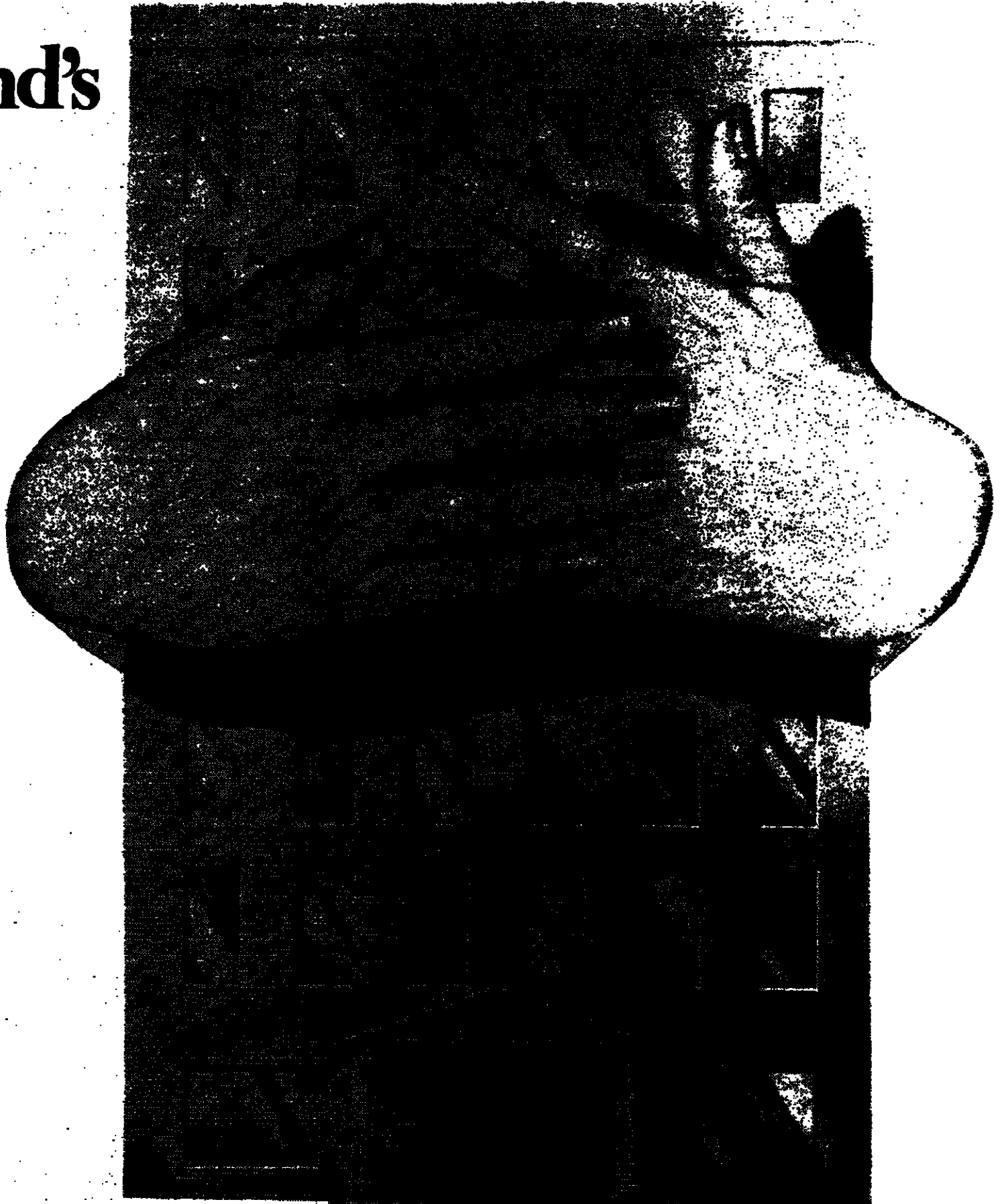
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ina Mercouri's Sunday page 10W

erican real estate  
Europeans page 10W

not the season  
see Afghanistan page 11W

# Weekend

## Is the Tour d'Argent For Sale?



by Joel Stratte-McClure

When the usually-dependable grapevine informed me that the Tour d'Argent might be for sale, I immediately called owner Claude Terrail.

The Tour d'Argent may be the world's most renowned restaurant. Perched six floors above the Seine, peering onto the hunched back of Notre Dame, the restaurant has been unchanged since Terrail inherited it from his father Andre in 1947. He is fond of saying that it is his most faithful mistress and that everyone should have his own silver tower. "A chacun sa tour," he says — seriously.

It is also one of the few majestic restaurants left in Paris that is still completely in the hands of one man, with no outside financing. So its sale would be quite a shock. But when we spoke on the phone, Terrail complained vociferously about increased social charges, outrageous taxes and the problems of coping with inflation. Had the expense of maintaining such a high-caliber mistress simply become too exorbitant? Or did he want, as some restaurant speculators suggest, to oversee a sale personally, to make sure the Tour passed into the right hands?

At 60, the sleek and slim Terrail has been likened to a variety of personalities. Most people compare him to actor Yves Montand, but President Eisenhower once argued that he was a dead ringer for American baseball player Joe DiMaggio. Last week, in the *salon rouge* of his first-floor apartment in the Tour's building on Quai de la Touraine, he looked more like Montand, his somewhat pale and worried face contrasting markedly with his slicked-back, still-black hair.

He mentioned a recent polo injury and said he'd been forced to cut a hole in one of his Gucci shoes to compensate for the swelling in his foot. And, with an imperial sweep of the right arm, he complained that too many people were sending him flowers. Indeed, the front hall was littered with bouquets, and during the next hour more would arrive. Terrail would read the accompanying notes as he reclined on the red velvet-covered divan, and then tell his valet, Antonio, to put the flowers on the floor in the dark green bedroom.

"This place is my castle," Terrail said, as he selected one of 30 leather-bound volumes of press clippings from the bookcase. "I've had

more fun here than most men could have anywhere on earth." He grinned sheepishly as he thumbed through the gossip columns of the past and eagerly pointed to pictures of himself with Marilyn Monroe, Romy Schneider, Dewi Sukarno and everyone else of stature who has sat at his tables. He pointed out another wall papered with a collage of the same kind of photographs; this time he was with Ava Gardner and Maureen O'Hara.

"Running the Tour d'Argent has been heaven for a man who loves women," he admitted, explaining that he's writing a book called "Ladies First" on the importance of women in today's society. He has finished 90 pages and argues, among other things, that the United States needs a female President.

"But it would cost you a billion francs, an *million*, to start a restaurant like this today," he said, glancing at some notes he'd made on his personal stationery before the interview. "And that would just pay for the wine cellar and the equipment, including all the antiques, of course. Then you would have to come to grips with an ever-increasing overhead — which currently runs at about \$170,000 a month — and allocate another \$100,000 to refurbishing every year. It is not an affair anyone could take over."

Pressed for specifics about the purported sale of his culinary fantasyland, he changes the subject. He does not discuss whether his 22-year-old daughter Anne will assume control, as he has often contended, or that he might form a committee of friends to run it after he retires. Instead, he'll mention the first time Henri III came to dinner on March 4, 1582, when the building was called the Hostellerie de la Tour d'Argent. Or he'll go into detail about his family's past, tell how his father had a luxurious apartment on Avenue George V and a vacation villa near Le Touquet. Then he'll describe how he was studying in Vienna and returned to Paris to become a pastry cook at his father's beckoning. He'll joke that Anne's first word was "Maxim's" or, displaying a grasp of figures, mention that the then-Princess Elizabeth ate the 185,937th duck and drank Chateau d'Yquem 1893 on May 16, 1948.

"I don't think I would have gotten into this business if it weren't in the family," he continues. "It's a ridiculously expensive and time-consuming pursuit. If I didn't own the building, I could never afford to pay rent at this location. If I weren't a foolish romantic, I'd be much better off turning all six floors into apartments and

renting them. I wanted to be a diplomat or an actor when I was a kid, but my father approached me and said I was made to take over the restaurant. So I did."

Was there really a problem, then? Ferrand, the woman downstairs in the cloak room, says the restaurant is full every night and that its 95 employees are very content. She finds Terrail an exceptional boss and says that, for some people on the staff, like herself and the doorman Alain, the Tour is the center of their lives.

"The overhead is the real thing that's bothering me," Terrail continues without acknowledging the compliment. "Every year there's a 17 to 20 percent increase in the cost of social security, electricity and all the rest. Then there's the overall inflation. A good vermeil spoon costs \$25 today, and six of them were stolen last night. I order 13,000 ashtrays a year; they always go up in price. If I died tomorrow, I'm not sure there's anyone who could run this show. It's not subsidized by the government, and when a bill has to be paid, I pay it myself. There are much better returns on an investment."

He lights a mild filter cigarette, complaining he's hooked on them, and says that, despite the obvious opulence, he is really a very simple man. He likes the quaint country food at two nearby restaurants, Au Beaulieu (on the same quai) and the Balzar (on rue des Ecoles). He drives a small motorbike. The Tour d'Argent closes only on Monday, never during August, and he spends any spare time running his other restaurant, Cocoonas, in the Place des Vosges, or looking in on his sister's place, L'Escargot Montorgueil. It's a life of very hard work.

This place is really just a large stage and it's my job to direct the actors — the cooks, the waiters, the sommeliers," he says. "It is a tight show and I run it like a football squad. Everybody must be in superb shape or they're out. But within my dictatorial constraints I still have fun here watching myself and the others perform our various roles. Of course, I've always thought this place was pure fantasy. When I was a kid I read the menu like it was a Jules Verne novel."

Terrail produces a copy of the weighty silver menu which is on sale at the entrance for 25 francs. The Tour used to present women with pink menus and men with blue, but now they are all shiny silver. The dishes still look like a voyage to the bottom of the sea. Who's going to know the difference between consomme Fahlola and potage Julienne Darblay, caneton Daniel Sicles and caneton aux pistaches Claude Fousier?

Terrail says he loves dedicating dishes to his friends, that the duck is still the star of the show and that one joy of eating at the Tour is having the dishes explained to you. He wants the words to make your mouth water, to prepare you for a meal while you drink your cocktail in the downstairs bar. Things like this untangle him and are the rewards of the profession.

"You'll find the greatest thrill in meeting people who have dreamed of coming here for years and finally have the opportunity," he explains seductively. "You'll love the look on their faces as the theater swirls around them and they feed on the *fete*. So many marriage proposals are made here, so many private telephone numbers exchanged. Your job is to let the customers enjoy the dream. Never wake them."

"There are some bad clients, of course," he continues. "John Paul Getty was the most atrocious I've ever seen. He kept trying to order one portion of sole for two people. Nobody should do that here. Everything should be the ultimate. We do not cut corners at the Tour d'Argent."

Terrail says he has just formed two international companies to market the glassware, table cloths, napkins, silver, wrapping paper and other Tour d'Argent accessories outside of France. The revenues should enable the Tour to

be maintained in the style to which its world is accustomed.

He invites me upstairs to tour the empty restaurant, climbing the carpeted staircase despite his polo-lame foot.

"James Jones, the author, called once and said he had no money except a royalty check for \$1 million," recalls Terrail. "He wondered if I had change. Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra both sang songs when they finished their dinner here. Bogart and Bacall ate the 280,101st duck and Danny Kaye had the 221,404th one. Liz Taylor chose a Grand-Larose 1868."

The guest list and anecdotes continue. Chaplin, Churchill, Kennedy — Terrail's never-failing memory recalls who ate what numbered duck at the Tour d'Argent. Not bad since more than 500,000 have been served.

"You'll find the real Fort Knox of the restaurant is the wine cellar with 100,000 bottles, including an 1858 Chateau Citran Bordeaux and an 1805 Napoleon brandy," he brags. "That's where the money is in this business and our speculation on good wines has proved to be the main profit center. We only sell wine to the clientele, but they always increase in price and we've got a stockpile if there's ever a shortage. And the customer also likes the sound and light show we put on in the cave. It's an added part of the theater."

Terrail is asked if there isn't some client resistance, a public breaking point, to Tour d'Argent prices, which increase about 15 percent every year. Will there always be a public ready to spend 250-300 francs per dinner before they pay the 15 percent service charge?

"We have 150 clients a day and you only need 120 for break even with our current prices," he says. "But forget finances for a moment. What you must remember is that the Tour d'Argent cannot be compared to any other restaurant in the world. It is an absolute social necessity and represents a monument in contemporary culture. It is an institution as important to France as the Louvre. It is above all trends. *Nouvelle cuisine* means nothing to me. People will continue to come here because they need this type of classical cooking, this genre of excellence and atmosphere. We will withstand all political changes, all acts of God, we are indispensable."

Despite all this, I do some quick multiplication, determine how much the restaurant grosses and ask whether a new owner couldn't cut some corners and increase the profit margin. Some of the frills could be eliminated, I suggest.

"You could run the Tour much less expensively than I do," Terrail admits. "Use one waiter per table instead of three, don't use 10 different plates and six glasses per customer, don't have eight *sommeliers* and 17 cooks, don't get your products from the best tradesmen in France. But do that and you will destroy the beauty of the most esthetic restaurant on earth."

Terrail explains he has 10,000 people all over Europe who sell their wares to the Tour. He claims everything is the best available. The butter comes from Charente, the eggs from Normandy, the salmon from the Loire, the poultry from Bresse, the duck from the Challans farm in the Vendee, and the roquefort from Roquefort. "You must never make a mistake with your ingredients or the whole circus falls apart," he warns. "If you maintain excellence from this point upwards there will always be a clientele to pay your prices and enjoy your atmosphere. You cannot slip or you will die. Don't ever let the flowers wilt."

But he is actually trying to sell his mistress. I finally ask, "I could never sell the Tour d'Argent. It is my life, my only love, my source of joy. I shall go on taking the *belles* with the *beres* until I can't move. Arabs and Japanese have made me offers recently, but I've refused. The rumors that I'm selling are totally unfounded."

## Fassbinder: The Brain Won't Stop

by Daniel Selznick

UNICH — On a hushed sound stage at Bavaria Film Studios, a verdant, modern complex on the outskirts of Munich, two actors in a perfectly recreated Berlin apartment late 1920s. A medium-sized figure in dark a short leather jacket, with an old shirt outside tattered jeans, flicks open his lighter to light yet another cigarette as the two actors to put more bite into the of their lines.

Evva: "Bullshit. Nothing exists without Franz." The forests, rivers and lakes to everyone. But you, you've learned we to be borders, and people to take those borders."

ly, the director is satisfied. "Danke," he intly. e age of 33, Rainer Werner Fassbinder arrived at the moment where he is an just the bright new hope of the conury German cinema. His recent film arriage of Maria Braun" has made more n Germany than any other film of Gerain in 34 years of postwar distribution, ing that Fassbinder's earlier films, celeby the critics of Paris, New York and iver managed to accomplish. "The Bit of Petra von Kant," the play he wrote ying in Paris) and filmed years ago, is a film history students at Harvard Uni- alongside Eisenstein and Fellini. "Elli "Fear Eats the Soul" and "Beagments a home" already play return engagements cinemas in Europe and American cities ously shunned any product from West Germany. But just at the moment, Fass- nursing a bad cold. "No one is allowed u," he says belligerently, as if he refuses the vulnerability of his own system. 300 days are exactly scheduled.

198 days, to be precise. Fassbinder is of the way through the most ambi- dertaking in the history of German tele- vision, the 1931 Alfred novel, "Berlin Alexanderplatz," the clas- y of a small-time gang member, the le loves and loses, and the society that him.

circumstances of this particular project arkable, not least because Fassbinder y writes and directs three or four feature ery year — he has made 34 to date, more any filmmakers in a lifetime — runs a ion company, Tango Film, that finances of first-time directors, and helps steer nes of Filmwaring der Autoren, a distri- cooperative put together by independent any unhappy with existing distribution e. "Berlin Alexanderplatz" started film- June, however, and will not complete ore May of next year. Fassbinder's usi- nity and freedom of movement have had railed, reorganized.

he set, Fassbinder consults his black ound script: The small, sketched boxes argin indicate notes for camera compo- rors for intended camera movement.

repertory company: Most of the actors have worked with Fassbinder before and know what he will demand.

"He is one of us," Hanna Schygalla, star of many Fassbinder films, notably "Maria Braun," says softly. She means that Fassbinder has been, and continues to be, an actor. He not only appears frequently in his own films (sometimes in a leading role), he also performs the various roles on the set, repeating the difficult period Berlin dialect and slang with the proper emphasis and timing. Evenings or weekends, the company gets together and plays the director's favorite game, soccer. Two weeks ago, the entire crew took a paid weekend in the Italian-Austrian Alps. "You have to do this with a shooting schedule lasting almost a year," production manager Dieter Minx reveals.

At the close of the shooting day, the group repairs to a projection room to look at two days' worth of daily rushes. But these are no ordinary dailies: They are already cut together. Minx explains that Fassbinder, unlike other directors, chooses extensively, then shoots several takes until he sees the one he wants to print — on the set, not in the editing room. The editor merely prepares an assembly of these choices. Economy, efficiency everywhere: Using a two-man camera crew, shooting in 16 mm, having the director of cinematography double as camera operator.

In the days when WDR, the Cologne television station, financed Fassbinder's early films, Bavaria Film Studios Director Rohrbach recalls being impressed with the young man's drive and sense of organization. "He is the most astonishing director I know. He cannot rest one hour of the day or night without working. When he was writing the script for 'Berlin Alexanderplatz,' he was turning in the pages faster than we could read them."

The son of a doctor and an actress, Fassbinder first came to the attention of critics at the "Aktion Theater" in Munich in 1967, where French auteur Jean-Marie Straub incorporated Fassbinder's entire production of a Bruckner play in his film, "The Bridgegroom, the Comedienne and the Pimp." But the police closed the theater, causing Fassbinder and the group to move to a bar, where they organized what they called an "anti-theater." It was here that his first original play was produced in April 1968.

Three years before, at the age of 19, Fassbinder had shot his first 10-minute film, "The City Bern," about a man who finds a gun in a Munich alleyway and tries to get rid of it again. At the age of 20, he made another short, "A Little Chaos," in which three young people selling magazine subscriptions enter a woman's home and rob her.

The Berlin Film Academy, to which he applied, did not admit him, however, and he has never forgotten this early rejection. "All talented people fail examinations," he says bitterly. Then he raised about 250,000 DM from a group of friends and went on to make four films back-to-back, all between April and November 1969. With the smile of a Cheshire cat, Fassbinder recalls: "The first one opened in Berlin... then, three weeks later, another showed at Mannheim... then, three weeks later, the third appeared in Vienna... then, three weeks after that, the last one played on television! All of a sudden, the critics discovered me!"

In the opinion of Fassbinder's long-time friend Harry Baer, who appeared in three of the four films, a central theme of Fassbinder's was



Fassbinder checks the composition on the set of "Berlin Alexanderplatz."

already evident in these early works. Stated simply, he calls it "the price you must always pay for your feelings." The titles of two of the films are revealing: "Love is colder than Death" and "Why does Herr R Run Amok?" In the first, Fassbinder developed the a theme he was to return to in "Berlin Alexanderplatz": how two men relate to one another through their shared relationship with a woman.

Gunter Rohrbach was the program director for drama and light entertainment at WDR when he first heard Fassbinder express his passion for the writer Dublin, a Jewish psychiatrist who fled to Paris in 1933, went to the United States in 1940 and came back to Germany in 1945.

Fassbinder says he read the book at 13 and has wanted to make a film of it ever since. In one night, he flew to New York and persuaded the members of the Dublin family to give him the rights to the book, on the eve of its being sold to another filmmaker.

"It's a very celebrated book in Germany, really the only great novel we have about a big city. Many people have wanted to remake it," Rohrbach says. (It was first filmed in the early 20s by Piel Jutz, with Heinrich George in the leading role.)

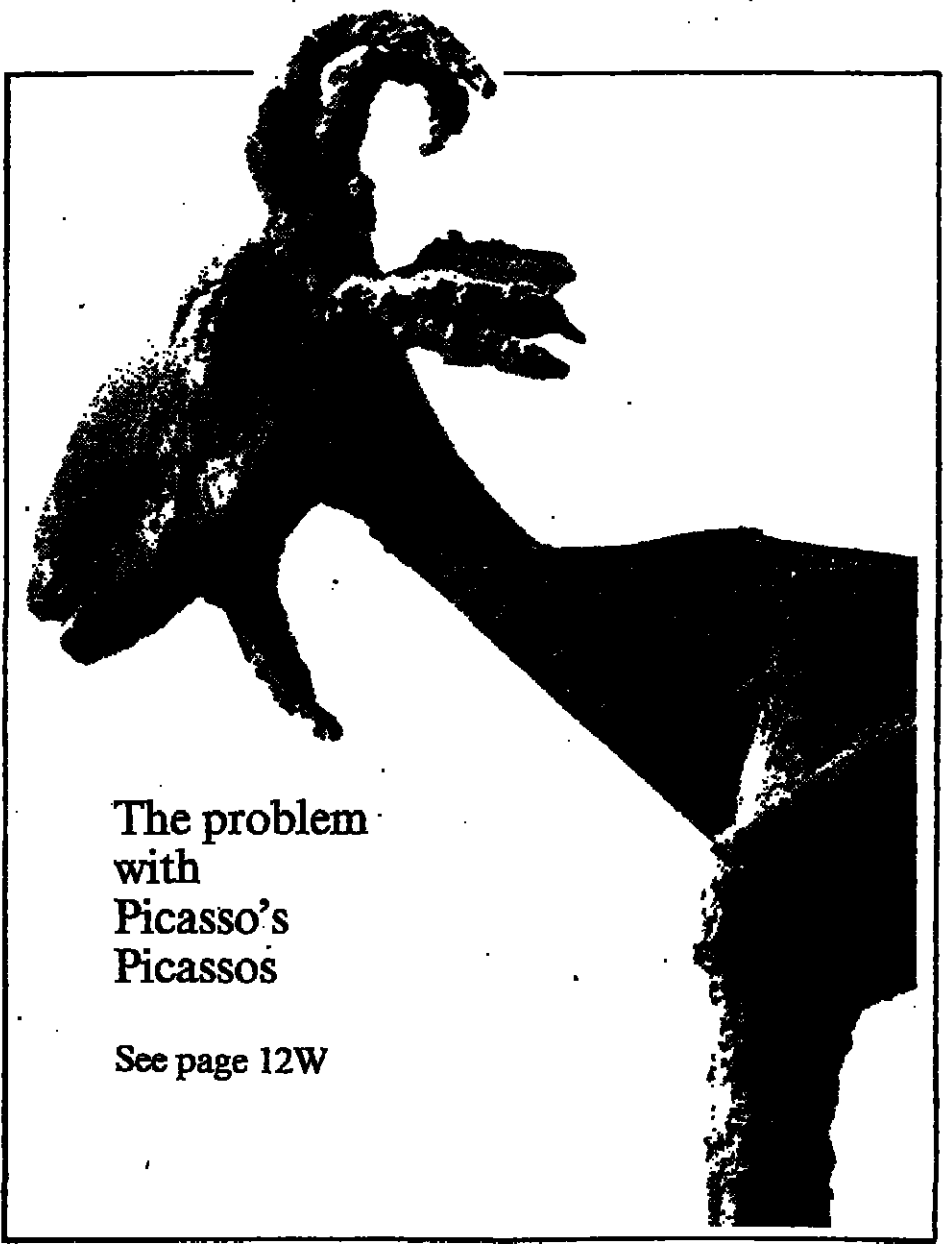
"No one else would dare to propose an adaptation on this scale," he continues. "Rainer doesn't want to do TV movies anymore. But if he is going to work in television, of course, it has to be the biggest, the longest, the most expensive production ever made here." (The budget is about 13 million DM and will be aired on 13 consecutive Mondays at 8:15 p.m. in the fall of 1980.)

Peter Martesheimer, producer of the marathon film and the writer-producer of "Maria Braun," tells the story in his own words as that of "a poor but honest man, one Franz Biberkopf, who believes that people in this world are good. But with this belief, he fails. The film starts when he returns from jail. He has murdered his wife by accident. He is instinctively violent: If he loves a woman, he loves very strongly, if he feels the world is wonderful, he feels it very intensely. During the film, he comes into contact with pimps and becomes himself a pimp. There's a girl, Mieze (Pussy), he's in love with, and the two of them make money by her selling herself to men."

"He gets involved with a gang — there were many such gangs in 1929 who took money from rich men, or stole furs and things like that. He's not very competent in this gang. At one point, he loses an arm in a car accident. But in this gang, he becomes fascinated with a man named Reinhold who tries to seduce Mieze. When she resists Reinhold, he has to kill her. At first, Biberkopf thinks she's disappeared. He is personally destroyed because he thinks she's left him. But then he learns that she has been murdered by a man he thought was his best friend. He goes crazy and is locked in a sanatorium. At the end of the film, he's released and gets a job parking cars. Franz Biberkopf has nothing left, no power to live. He wants only just not to die."

To film "Berlin Alexanderplatz," Fassbinder is utilizing a far more Expressionist style than usual, since, in his words, "the story is set in a period of Expressionism. Not just the acting but the lighting, the sets, everything must be much

Continued on page 11W



The problem with Picasso's Picassos

See page 12W







د افغانستان

RAVEL

# It's the Wrong Season To See Afghanistan

by Edward Girardet

**ABUL** — The young official at the Afghan Tourist Organization smiled weakly at what was obviously a very stupid question. "I'm very sorry, but the wrong season to visit the Buddhist rock at Bamian," he replied. Then what about National Museum? "That's closed for the moment. The exhibits are being transferred to the new People's Palace." The Blue Mosque? "Can't go there." He pulled out a pale yellow map of the capital. "Kabul is a very old city, you know," he observed helpfully. "Why don't you go and visit the restaurant at the Intercontinental Hotel. You can get a view from there."

In September was definitely the wrong season to visit Afghanistan this year. The bitter winter that has ravaged this landlocked desert for the past 18 months has put more than a dampening effect on the country's once thriving tourist industry. With the rebels only 100 kilometers from Kabul and about 13,000 prisoners languishing in the jails of the al, Afghanistan is in an anguished state of political siege. And there seems little hope the situation will change much over the few months, if not years.

Despite the insurgency, government officials go to the most curious lengths to avoid talking about the crisis. "Why do you ask about this war?" a ministry clerk asked angrily. "There is no war. You can go over your like. It's quite safe." It wasn't. A few days before, I had taken the bus from Peshawar in Pakistan across the Khyber Pass to Kabul, following one of the ancient silk and routes between Persia and India. It was a 4-hour journey through rugged mountain passes and barren desert. We were stopped no more than a dozen times by military checkpoints. Fortunately, it was a quiet day and there were no rebel attacks. But two days later, four men were killed as they drove through a gorge 80 kilometers from Kabul.

Local diplomats estimate that 300,000 Afghans have already lost their lives in the bloody fighting between the rebel Mujahideen and the backed Khalq regime. Eight Westerners have been killed in attacks since the beginning of September. The rebels control four-fifths of Afghanistan's sparsely vegetated countryside of mountains and rolling desert wastes, while all the major cities leading to Kabul have come under re-

peated ambush and are now considered too dangerous for tourists. The only safe alternative for traveling in and out of the capital, which is firmly under Russian control, is by air.

In the late '60s, Afghanistan became the mecca for thousands of Europeans, North Americans and Australians traveling the long overland route to India. They came for the hash, the carpets, the leather bags and the antique weaponry. They also made cross-country treks to the ancient Buddhist rock caves at Bamian northeast of Kabul and the mystic mountains of the 'Land of Light' in Nuristan to the west.

Afghanistan, which covers an area slightly larger than France, is made up of uninhabitable deserts traversed occasionally by wandering nomads and high coarse mountains, ocher and dusty brown in the summer and snow-covered with broad sheets of blue-tinged ice in the winter. But in the valleys and plains verdant oases with fruit orchards, wheat, corn and vegetables have developed around aged subterranean wells and canals, or along the more recently initiated government irrigation projects.

The dominant group in Afghanistan's ethnic melting pot of 15 million are the Pashtuns, a proud warrior race. In the eastern highlands no self-respecting tribesman would be seen dead without his rifle (during the 19th and early 20th centuries the Afghans gave the British a taste of ruthless mountain guerrilla warfare; now it's the turn of the communist Khalq regime and its Soviet military advisors.)

In the central massif of Afghanistan, the Hazaras, of Mongol stock, struggle to eke out an existence as farmers in the stony valleys of this treeless terrain. To the north are the Turkomans, sheep-farmers living in dome-shaped animal-hide tents, and the Uzbeks, who live by farming and trading. Both groups are famous for their expensive carpets, decorated with highly intricate geometrical patterns. Two other important minorities are the Persian-speaking Tajiks near the Soviet border and the fair-skinned Nuristanis.

In the rural areas, traditional values have only just begun to change. Most of the villagers still live in elementary conditions and 95 percent of the population is illiterate, disease-ridden and hopelessly poor. The children still work, and thousands of people die of famine every time the rains or winter snows fail. Nevertheless, since color television became available last year, villagers struggle to buy expensive sets from the cities (there are still very few).

In the countryside, gaudily-painted buses and

trucks decorated with silver ornaments, dangling tassels and romanticized paintings (including Concorde airliners and gushing mountain waterfalls) have replaced most of the traditional camel caravans. But it is not uncommon to come across plodding camel and donkey trains in the tricky mountain gorges. In Kabul, they are laden with goods and bear sleeping, bobbing children on the top of each giant pack. Turbanned Kuchi nomads amble alongside with sticks, hooting and grunting sounds of encouragement to their beasts.

Despite the fighting, Afghans still maintain their tradition of remarkable hospitality. In the village streets, a group of Afghans may suddenly beckon you over to offer you a cup of hot, sweet tea from the boiling samovar. Among the Pashtuns, the code of honor obstinately remains the norm of the day. "Even if you are my enemy," explained an elderly Pashtun clan leader, "and you are in my house, I shall honor and treat you as my guest. But then later, when you are no longer my guest and you have done me great wrong, I am obliged by the Pashtun code to avenge my family and kill you or your family." Pashtun vendettas can drag on for decades and decimate clans.

The contrast between the new and the old is best seen in the cities. The pull of the old is strong: Soviet disregard of tribal traditions is one reason why tens of thousands of Moslems have taken up arms against the atheist regime in Kabul. At the same time, the squalid mud-brick dwellings and the ornate wooden houses of Kabul (600,000 inhabitants) are being rapidly bulldozed away to make room for modern concrete buildings. The people are anxious for modern comforts, and there is little resistance to the razing of the old. Kabul's first traffic snarl dates back only to the early '70s. But today a heavy blue haze hangs over the city as increasing numbers of Russian-made jeeps, buses, trucks and motorcycles bustle out their fumes.

The smoky, bustling bazaars along the Kabul river are pleasantly cool after the stifling heat of Pakistan. Sandaled street vendors hawk anything from plastic dolls to fresh bananas, and in the chai-khanas or teashops, western-dressed Afghan merchants discuss trade over cups of tea and sugared pastries. As mutilated beggars or lepers shuffle in the dust outside, wealthy shopkeepers sell Sony television sets and western refrigerators. Nearby, nose-smarting stalls offer mounds of red and yellow spices. And on the main road to the bazaar, a tattered nomad leads his three camels past a series of government limousines.

To the outsider just back from the countryside, the almost casual presence of unveiled women dressed in the latest knee-length Paris styles comes as a shock. On the same sidewalks also stroll occasional heavily-veiled country women, some with European high heels appearing beneath the hems of their long, cumbersome garments.

"I would kill my wife if she were ever to walk in town without a veil," said one traditionally-minded Pashtun. In the village compounds in the country, an invited guest may dine with his male hosts and never even see a woman. When women work in the fields, they may walk around without veils, but traditional rural codes forbid men to look at them.

But even city women from the more progressive and educated Kabul families still remain bound by male tradition. I was recently invited to dinner with the family of a wealthy Afghan merchant who lived in a brand-new suburban villa with a color television, Italian stainless



steel-jumps and an immaculate, well-watered lawn. The television ran uninterrupted throughout the meal, blaring out popular folk music. The merchant's younger brothers served dinner — pilau with vegetables, mutton and peppers — prepared by the unseen women of the house. The merchant's wife, sisters and mother were not invited. Only at the end of the evening did the merchant's wife, an attractive 24-year-old teacher, come to the table. But she did not join in the conversation. When I tried to question her about her work, the husband answered.

The siege-like atmosphere in Afghanistan has practically emptied Kabul of tourists. The scores of cheap backstreet hotels where hash, cocaine, opium and rock music used to flow in wafting abundance are practically empty. A few of the best hotels still harbor visiting United Nations officials, businessmen and a smattering of reporters. But the tourist-office taxis and buses that used to ply the scenic routes to visit the 2,500-year-old rampart ruins at Herat, the ancient Moslem capital of Ghazni and the rubble-strewn Bala Hissar Bactrian citadel of Balkh stand idle. No one is going anywhere.

A small number of downtown hotels house furtive groups of Soviet advisors or occasionally Polish tourists seeking bargains in the bazaar. The Afghans deeply resent the Soviets. Suspicious glares at strangers in the bazaar are usually accompanied by a "where do you come from?" Once you show that you are not a Soviet advisor, the smiles break out and the tea is brought.

The rebel insurgency has almost strangled the

last remnants of the once free-wheeling bus treks from London, Amsterdam, Paris and Munich. Most operators have either dropped their tours completely or tried, as a last resort, to travel the tediously long desert road through southern Iran and Baluchistan to bypass war-torn Afghanistan. A few Westerners still persist, despite the growing danger of running into bandit ambushes. "The sheer stupidity and ignorance of some of these people is often remarkable," said a French embassy official. "We repeatedly warn our nationals, or anybody else for that matter, not to travel overland by bus through Afghanistan. They are risking their lives."

In one recent incident, a West German student, the only European aboard an Afghan bus traveling from Kandahar to Kabul, was stopped by a group of gun-toting rebels. It was only with great difficulty that his fellow Afghan passengers managed to persuade the rebels that he was not a Russian advisor and they should spare his life. Instead, they robbed him of his backpack and then let him go.

The drop in tourism has caused much concern among the scores of curio shop dealers who, in the 1960s, sold to the first onslaught of Western travelers. Leather, brass and carpet dealers are desperately trying to sell anything in order to pay their bills. One street vendor, who claimed not to have sold anything for two weeks, wanted to sell two silver necklaces decorated with moonstones for one dollar. "I need some money to live on this week," he said. "I have nothing. No one buys."

But not all the merchants are telling tales of woe. One bluejeaned dealer wasn't worried at all. "I have made many clients among people in America, England and Germany," he said. "I send them bags, boots and carpets by air. I don't need tourists." A day before, he explained, an American student had flown in and bought 60,000 pairs of colorful, woolen knee-socks.

The restaurants that used to cater solely to Western tourists with mixed European, American and Afghan menus are almost deserted. In the Istanbul Restaurant famous for its muesli, sirloin steaks, spaghetti and french toast, only an old Jethro Tull tape suggests better times. Japanese students sit and drink tea at one table, rolling cigarettes. A young German aid official reclines in a corner reading a book while he slowly eats some rice. A lone Frenchman, emaciated and with needle-pocked arms, carefully eats a pilau. The owner sits quietly at his desk working at his accounts, with a sign "We change money" hanging over his head. There is none of the refreshing exuberance, the hospitality and the fascination that used to welcome the traveler passing through. Now, with armed soldiers in the streets and a snowballing sense of insecurity, Kabul has become a spooky city.

At the Intercontinental Hotel, with its superb view of the capital, a Sinhalese rock band plays to a tiny audience of European aid officials, upper class Kabulites and occasional travelers. They sing: "Hello, is anybody there?" One wonders whether there will soon be anybody left.

## he Afghan Patchwork

ghanistan is a patchwork of communities by a common culture based on Persian (i) or — as it is officially called in Afghanistan — "Dari," a medieval word used in Persian literature to refer to the Persian language. It is the language of the majority of the population, though it is spoken with strong regional accents. In the North, it comes close to the an spoken in the Soviet Republic of Tajik (where it is officially called Tajik) and in Soviet cities of Bukhara and Samarkand.

isian is heard in every major city except Peshawar, where it competes with Pashtu, an ant language of the Eastern Iranian group, is otherwise spoken in the tribal high- of Southeastern Afghanistan. The third

most important linguistic group, seldom referred to and never mentioned in Afghanistan, is the Turkic group, which includes Uzbek and Turkmen, both spoken on either side of the Soviet-Afghan frontier.

Religious differences cut across linguistic borders. In the central highlands of Afghanistan, the Persian-speaking Hazaras — who probably number a fifth of the population and form the urban proletariat in Kabul — adhere to the Shiite persuasion. The majority of Persian-speaking town dwellers in the North (except for Herat) are Sunnis, the predominant persuasion within Islam. But here is a strong Ismaili community in the Northern province of Badkhashan, which is also Persian-speaking. Shirazi Qarabaghli.

## assbinder (Continued from Page 9W)

Expressive. You know, in those days, ordinary people imitated movie stars: Asta Nielsen, Heinrich George." For his production career, Fassbinder engaged Rolf Zehetbauer, son of an Academy Award for his art director of "Cabaret" and, as cinematographer, a young Austrian cameraman named Xaver Arzenberger.

the role of Franz, Fassbinder chose Peter Lamprecht, a prominent theater actor used before in smaller parts. Lamprecht's big figure, large dough-shaped head and expressive eyes recall Emil Jannings in the 1930s. Barbara Sukowa, a slender and kind theatre actress whom Fassbinder directed in Munich, plays Mieke, while tall, lean-jawed tried John looks like a younger Max von Sydow in his role as Reinhold. Fassbinder's father, actress, Hanna Schygulla, was engaged he important supporting role of Eva, a that once belonged to Franz but now be to Reinhold.

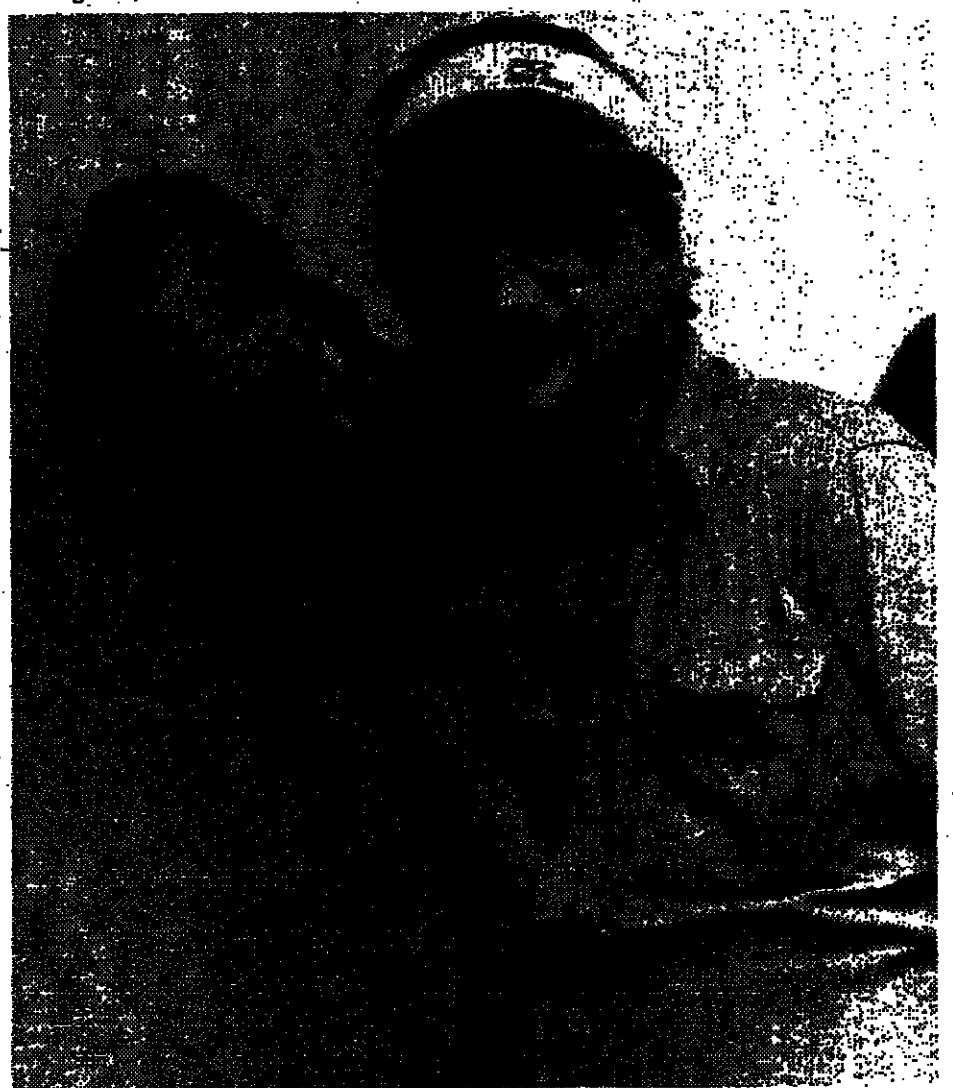
try Baer maintains that this film is an ex- and distillation of all previous Fassbinder's. "Dublin's novel was a collage of many s. What the man in the street sells, what newspapers of the day said. But in Rainer's -, it became the story of one man. And that is Fassbinder." Peter Martesheimer con- "Rainer had a father he felt didn't love und a mother who had a lover that took the of father in his household but was no father m. Nobody could love him in the way he ad to be loved. You will find this theme of yal in every film of his."

ssbinder himself feels the most important of his new film lies in the development of relationship between Franz and Reinhold, an erotic but not a sexual relationship," he ins with painstaking care. "You can love one without wanting to go to bed with. Bibertkopf says at one point that he loves e but he loves Reinhold, too. That's why happens to him hurts him so much. But men live in a society that doesn't under- a relationship like this. Society destroys ie trying to live their lives as they want to hen. I think Dublin is a coward when he this book. He placed a lot of girls around these men and made all the girls in the whores."

e issue of sexuality is a sensitive one in dinder's life. Married to anti-theater actress d Caven in 1970 and since divorced, he has cly acknowledged having homosexual rela- ships while recently confiding to friends he intends to settle down soon, marry and a family. (The key word here is clearly ly.)

e truth is that like Ingmar Bergman, Fass- is obsessed with the ways in which man's lex nature — and the conventions of soci- keep him from being completely under- by man or woman. The cool tone of his deliberately betrays a sense of outrage not elow the surface, inviting the audience to the Muenchener's vision of an intolerant, pt and deceitful society.

at on the director's crowded schedule is a ng of Heine Muller's "Hamlet Machine" he Amsterdam Theater Festival. Fassbinder o working with Peter Martesheimer on an ation of a novel for television called "Hur- "Hooray" about the wirtschaftswunder pe- the years of economic recovery after the of World War II. This script will be a com- tively modest four to five hours in length.



Fassbinder has received numerous offers to make a film in America, "but unless it's a genre film like a mystery-thriller or a Western, I think I'd have to go and live there for a year. You know, if you want to make a picture about the United States, you can't sit in a hotel room and order bread and butter. You must go down the street to a store, select the bread and buy the butter yourself."

Fassbinder's only previous feature in English, "Despair," adapted by Tom Stoppard from a novel by Nabokov, was not a great commercial success in Europe or the United States. His passion for the American cinema, however, has been evident from the beginning, not only in on-screen references to the films of Douglas Sirk and Samuel Fuller but even in his choice of pseudonym as the editor of many of his early films: Franz Walach (sic) after Raoul Walsh.

"Now that I have shot in a studio, though," he admits candidly, "I have lost some of my awe for the Americans. I like best the films where you can see the man himself in his work. A Michael Curtiz film could only be a Michael Curtiz film. Today, I admire Bertolucci and Coppola the most, not just for their technique but because you know what they feel. Of course, cer-

tain individual films are not bad just because they don't reveal the personality of the director. George Stevens' "Giant" for instance is one of the most beautiful movies, even though you can't find the Stevens story there."

Fortunately, there is no such danger in Fassbinder's work. He plunges the knife into his subjects with a fearlessness that has characterized a number of the century's most important artists: Grosz, Brecht, Grass. Yet he seems compelled to expose not merely society but his own pain, mercilessly, without cover. (When he played the leading role in his own segment of the anthology film, "Germany in Autumn," he appeared before the camera completely naked.) Harry Baer describes his friend's drive as "a kind of machine in the brain that will not stop. You have in English this word 'will.' Berlin Alexanderplatz" is more than the sum of his life-work. It is, literally, the triumph of his will."

The challenge for Fassbinder, now that he has — almost in spite of himself — become so successful with "Maria Braun," (it opens December 19 in Paris), will be to maintain the role of anarchist in his work, a role that so obviously suits him.

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# The Problem with Picasso's Picassos

by Michael Brenson

Picasso's fame is legendary. In every corner of the West, people have heard of him. There has probably been more written about him than about any artist ever.

Yet with all that has been said, who has a concrete idea either of the man or the work? The words commonly used to describe him — mercurial, protean, phenomenal — are non-substantive; they suggest not flesh and blood but a superhuman force who is everywhere and everything at once, like a god. Picasso's distance, his elusiveness, his unbelievable facility and productivity are fundamental to his fame and importance. They are also, however, essential to his weakness and his failure.

Picasso was a prodigy. In his early teens, he could draw with the fluency and conviction of a master. The story goes that in 1895, when Picasso was 14, his father, a painter and a professor of painting, realized that his son had already surpassed him and decided never to paint again. The paintings Picasso did between 1895 and 1900 seem, despite their eclecticism, the work of a mature artist. And one forgets that those Blue and Rose paintings, whose reproductions cover the walls of university dormitories across Europe and America, were painted before Picasso was 25.

The art critic and writer John Berger was the first to consider what being a prodigy meant in terms of Picasso's work. For a prodigy, technique is easy. When Picasso began drawing, he could always satisfy his curiosity and create images that pleased him. He drew as easily as other people talk. The pencil touched the paper and the image was there.

Although almost every artist has the sense of being a medium through which something unknown and undefinable speaks, with a prodigy, this experience is particularly acute. There is even less of an idea of how the image came into being, because the image is born at or near the beginning of the creative process. There is little

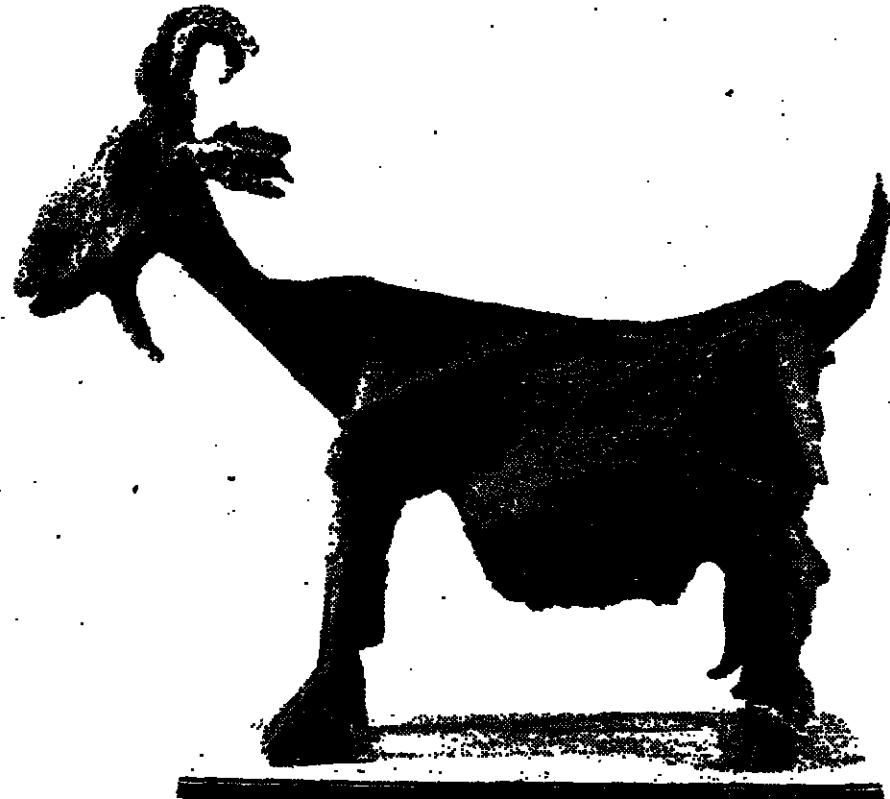
sense of an evolution, or a process. One moment there is nothing; the next, there is something. The artist does not know how he got from one to the other.

The relationship between the prodigy and his work is a key to Picasso's power. The mystery and magic with which the prodigy experiences his work is reflected in that aura of mystery and magic that envelops much of what Picasso did. A Picasso stands before us without a history, complete and autonomous, with a presence that at times is breathtaking.

At the other pole from Picasso is Cezanne, whose works have the creative process from which they emerged written into them. They suggest not a captured moment but a piece of time. Because we can see where he comes from and what his struggle is about, Cezanne seems human; he belongs to us. Picasso, with his absolute distance and his absolute immanence, does not.

There is also a negative side of being a prodigy. Particularly in Western society, with its worship of immediacy and facility, being a prodigy is as much a curse as a blessing. The temptation to play to the facility, to accept the adulation and sense of power it brings, must be almost irresistible. Yet for an artist it must be resisted. Facility is both the gift of a "language" and that which makes the full development of that language impossible. The prodigy must use his gift against his gift. If he feels the need to create images that will stop time and accommodate an essential dimension of the human drama, he must fight against his facility continually.

Picasso fought for a while. He fought in his own way, and that way did not involve searching ("in my opinion to search means nothing in painting, to find is the thing"). It involved changing. His constant renewals — by the time he was 40, he had gone through at least six styles — are surely less a question, as Gertrude Stein thought, of a need periodically to empty himself, than a need to challenge the facility, to resist what he could do and find new ground. The problem was that Picasso picked up styles



The Goat, a 1950 bronze, is one of 700 Picasso works now at the Grand Palais.

with startling speed. As a result, execution remained simple for him. If it is true, as it was for Michelangelo and Titian and Cezanne, that only a tension with the medium allows an artist to push himself to some kind of end, then it is possible, despite all its diversity and changes, that Picasso's work did not really evolve.

The one exception in Picasso's career, the one period in which he struggled intensely with his "language," is his first Cubist period (1906-11). This is his landmark period, and his landmark period is perhaps the seminal moment of modern art. Picasso spent the formative years of his ado-

lescence (1895-1900) in Barcelona. At the turn of the century, Barcelona was a dynamic intellectual center with an active and influential avant-garde that was not only radical but anarchistic. During these years, Picasso's reaction against tradition, his political consciousness, and his sympathy with the outcast and the oppressed were defined.

When he came to Paris in 1900, he produced his first important body of work. In his Blue Period (1901-03), he focused on the outsider and the helpless, presenting them with a respect that bordered on idealization. All the forms were enveloped in blue tones; the compositions were simple but astonishingly well-conceived and realized. In his Rose Period which followed (1904-06), the subject matter remained much the same but the color changed, the mood became even more dream-like, and the compositions became more complex and personal.

In 1906, two years after moving into the *Bateau-Lavoir*, a complex of destitute studios in Montmartre that has been called the "cradle of modern art," Picasso began his revolt. In his Blue and Rose Periods, his attitude is one of ambivalence. He empathizes with the dispossessed but romanticizes their dispossessed state. Now the attitude is defiance, even rage. The representational system in which he had been comfortable, which had allowed him his sense of mastery and control, is now identified with that which had been doing the dispossessing. Picasso sets out, intuitively at first, then more and more systematically, to tear that representational system to pieces. There is an urgency and an exhilaration in Picasso's early Cubist works that must have had to do not only with the sense of doing something new, but of really challenging himself, of finding out what he could really do.

The 1909-11 Analytic Cubist paintings of Picasso and Braque, with whom Picasso was in close, almost daily contact, effectively shattered the existing representational edifice. The whole is now not clear and fixed and accessible but elusive, dynamic, everchanging. Instead of a beginning, middle and end, there is a series of indistinguishable moments; instead of one center,

there is a myriad of centers. The new language with its new vocabulary and its new conceptual principles, reflected an alternate vision of reality. In one way or another, almost all 20th-century art is rooted in Cubism.

Picasso moved away from his Cubist mission several times, but never for very long, and he did not change it in any essential way. By the end of World War I he had a "language" that was appropriate to his experience. He could begin again to concentrate on imagery and content. But at this point, at the point when Picasso was once again sure of his language, the oil facility returned.

With the exception of his 1937 *Guernica*, his epic cry against the nightmarish destruction of Spain, Picasso was never really tested again. During the last 30 years of his life, the facility as conspicuous as it was at the beginning, the freshness and wit and inventiveness remain with him, particularly in his fabulously inventive sculptures, but that freshness and inventiveness become more and more ends in themselves, and as a result, most of the post-*Guernica* work seems gratuitous. While the work of most other artists considered "giants" expanded at the end of their careers, the late work of Picasso contracts.

It is strange to think of someone as prolific and important as Picasso in terms of absence. Yet here was someone with a gift that comes along once or twice a century. His talent was as big as that at the least he could have been a monument to hope and to the human will. But he was left to himself, with his canvases and his objects and his ceramics, year after year, and on some level, that gift was squandered.

This essay was written on the occasion of a major exhibition of 700 works by Picasso from the late artist's private collection that opened last week at the Grand Palais in Paris (and will be there until Jan. 7, 1980). The collection, which eventually will be housed in a Picasso Museum in the Hotel Sale of the Marais district, is the first of a series of major exhibitions planned for 1981 in Europe and America to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Picasso's birth.

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## IA Sees Slowdown in Imports by China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — S. Central Intelligence Agency's China's world trade in sharply last year, but pur- of capital equipment this probably will not resume the pace of 1978.

## C Forecasts Lower Growth, More Jobless

From Agency Dispatches  
SEATTLE, Oct. 18 — The Euro- community today predicted economic growth in 1980 for member states as a whole, a slower rate than in 1979, and a wider unemployment gap.

The EEC Commission, in its an- nual economic report, said the gov- ernments would have to maintain monetary and fiscal policies at all the middle of next year, the inflation rate level off, the report said that these "could be relaxed in the first half of 1980," particularly if in- and demand slow consid-

erably. The report sees the community's domestic product growing by percent next year, compared with 3.1 percent this year. The inflation rate is seen ed- ward to 9 percent from 8.9 percent, while the current account nine countries taken to- gether fell deeper into deficit — billion of dollars (37.2 billion of dollars) — than in 1978. Unemployment would surge percent from 5.6 percent.

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## News and Notes

The Confederation of British In- dustry plans to set up an in- surance fund, supported by premium payments from its member com- panies, to compensate firms hit by strikes, the employers' orga- nization says. The plan is part of an industrial relations package to be debated at the CBI's annual con- ference next month. Questions still to be resolved include mea- suring compensation from the fund, forms of industrial action covered and losses borne directly by firms, premium assessment, and whether "catastrophe risk" could be covered.

Fokker VFW has submitted a plan to the Japanese government for joint development of a new medium-range jetliner. The Min- istry of International Trade and Industry says. The Fokker proposal is not connected with a similar bid made to the Japanese by the European consortium Airbus Industrie (IHT, Oct. 18). Visting Fokker Chairman Frans Swart- now has proposed the joint de- velopment of the F29, a 132-seat aircraft. The Dutch firm plans to develop using the fuselage of the Boeing 737, MITI says, adding that a memorandum on the plane was signed between Fokker and Boeing last month. Mr. Swart- now says he hopes Japan will bear at least one-third of the estimated \$800-million development cost — half of which will be subsidized by the Dutch government — and take charge of the development of the craft's main wings. He also suggests that an engine, expected to be jointly developed by Rolls- Royce and Japanese engine man- ufacturers, would be best suited for the new aircraft, MITI says.

Brazil's foreign debt will reach \$52 billion by the end of the year, according to the Finance Min- istry. The new estimate is \$2 billion higher than the ministry's last of- ficial estimate. The current ac- count deficit is expected to reach \$10 billion this year, it says. Brazil's central bank estimates for- eign reserves would be \$10 billion at the end of the year compared with \$11.9 billion at end-1978. Finance Ministry sources say there will be at least one more bond issue this year. They add it will not be in the U.S. market, but do not specify where the issue would be. Ministry sources also say Brazil does not plan to return to the loan market in 1979 after the \$1-billion loan now being ar- ranged.

U.S. banks in London, appar- ently correctly anticipating the credit squeeze introduced by the Federal Reserve on Oct. 6, took up about \$8.5 billion in the local Eurocurrency market in the five weeks ended Sept. 19, producing one of the sharpest expansions of credit yet seen for foreign cur- rency lending and deposit-taking, according to Bank of England statistics. Overall, the London Eurocurrency market expanded by roughly \$15 billion in the pe- riod, whether measured as the gross foreign-currency liabilities of banks in Britain or as net de- posits after interbank redemptions had been subtracted.

British consumer spending fell 3.45 percent in the third quarter from the previous quarter to a provisional and inflation-adjusted \$17.2 billion, up 5.37 percent from the year-earlier quarter, according to the statistics office. The Bank of England reports that its broadly defined version of the money supply, M-3, rose \$300 million, 0.6 percent, in the month ended mid-September, compared with a 1-percent rise in the previous month and a 0.8-percent gain in the July banking month. In the quarter to mid-September, M-3 growth was 2.5 percent, or 7-to-11-percent growth target announced by Chancellor Geoffrey Howe in his June budget speech.

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## Chrysler Asks Scaled-Down Aid to Survive

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca, seeking scaled-down federal loan guarantees of \$750 million, told Congress today there were "sub- stantial risks" in going below his original request for \$1.2 billion and said the plans he outlined were "absolutely essential to the future vi- ability of Chrysler Corp."

Mr. Iacocca, the first witness in hearings by a House Banking sub- committee into Chrysler aid legis- lation, ruled out bankruptcy, sug- gesting during earlier hearings, as a short-term solution for the corpo- ration's financial woes.

Last night Chrysler had sub- mitted a revised \$750-million plan in response to objections by Treasury Secretary William Miller to the previous \$1.2-billion package. Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Carwell said today that the new plan needed further evaluation, but appeared to meet the key requirement asked by Treasury Secretary William Miller.

The Dollar Declines  
In Yen Trading;  
Gold Rises \$2  
LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-D) — The dollar eased against the yen in heavy Tokyo trading and declined against other major currencies later in Europe, as gold rose \$2.

Desires said currency trading was lackluster and the market quite in- sensitive to news developments. "The corporate people are undecided about what to do and they're sit- ting on the fence," a dealer said.

In Tokyo, the dollar dropped to 232.35 yen from 233.95 yesterday, due mainly to a technical reaction to the currency's steep rise this week, dealers said. The Bank of Ja- pan sold about \$200 million to sup- port the yen, continuing heavy in- tervention it launched this week. The central bank is believed to have pumped about \$1.2 billion into the market since Monday in its yen-re- scue effort.

A dealer said that comments by Bundesbank chief Otmar Emminger that the Federal Reserve's actions provided a good possibility for sta- bilizing the dollar did not have any significant impact. Mr. Emminger also said that while West Germany was helping prepare for another is- sue of so-called Carter Bonds, it was up to the U.S. authorities to de- cide if they would issue such paper.

Gold ended here with a gain of \$2 an ounce from yesterday at \$383, up from the afternoon fix of \$380.50.

to hold federal aid substantially be- low \$1 billion.

Several members of the subcom- mittee, including Chairman William Moorhead, D-Pa., and the ranking minority member, Stewart McKin- ney, R-Conn., said that if legislation is adopted, it should assure enough money to resolve Chrysler's dilem- ma.

Mr. Iacocca said there would be "a lot of torment" in obtaining from private sources the additional \$450 million required under the latest \$750-million plan, which might necessitate selling off more Chrysler assets than desired. "The optimum plan we believe in is \$1.2 billion," he said.

The Disposal of Assets  
The United Auto Workers mean- while announced that it agreed to permit Chrysler to defer \$500 mil- lion in pension-fund payments for one year, in order to ease the com- pany's cash-flow problems. A UAW proposal for a new national con- tract also included other conces- sions to Chrysler.

Chrysler was understood to have told the Treasury that it is willing, if necessary, to consider disposing of its Canadian and Mexican opera- tions, its defense division and pos- sibly some of its Peugeot stock, to help obtain loan guarantees from Washington.

Mr. Iacocca said a bankruptcy announcement — usually designed to ease pressure on cash flow by al- lowing a rescheduling of debt pay- ments — "would create a virtual halt in cash flow as customers can- cel orders, as suppliers demand pay- ment for goods . . . and as dealers lose their ability to finance their own purchases from the factory."

Subcommittee member Richard Kelly, R-Fla., challenged a warning by Mr. Iacocca that more than 2 million Americans would be seve- rely affected if Chrysler went out of business. "I think you're trying to put a con on us," Rep. Kelly said. "You're expecting this bunch of dummies on this committee to fall for that baloney about human suf- fering."

Chrysler maintains that it faces a peak cash shortfall of \$2.1 billion for its new-product program. It originally said it could raise only \$900 million by 1982, but the latest plan increased that figure.

"Substantial Risks"  
"It should be stated clearly that there are substantial risks in our ability to raise funds beyond \$900 million," Mr. Iacocca testified. He said Chrysler probably would begin drawing on the \$750 million, if ap- proved, by early next year. He said

the firm envisioned beginning to pay back the loan in 1984 and com- pleting repayment in 1985.

Appealing to Congress for a "helping hand" instead of a "hand- out," Mr. Iacocca emphasized that government aid must be swift if the corporation's banks and unionized employees are to be persuaded that it can survive.

Mr. Iacocca, who came to Chrysler a year ago from Ford Mo- tor, said he fully agreed with critics who say some of the corporation's past management decisions were unwise. "But the majority of them were internal operating policies which will be changed and correct- ed," he said.

"We intend to compete aggres- sively in the marketplace of the 1980s with new lines of more fuel-

efficient cars and trucks," he said. He told the subcommittee that al- though Chrysler has been accused of making too many big cars, the firm's vehicles had better average fuel economy than either General Motors or Ford in 1979. At any rate, he said, Chrysler "cannot sur- vive as a producer of small cars only," nor of large cars only, nor by eliminating its truck operations.

He said that if Chrysler disap- peared, General Motors and Japa- nese firms could be expected to take over 80 percent of the U.S. auto market. GM would absorb half of Chrysler's present 10-percent share, raising GM's share from 45 percent to 50 percent, and the Japanese would take the other half and raise their share from 25 percent to 30 percent.

Big Board Gains Slightly;  
U.S. Business Loans Drop  
NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Reuters) — Led by strength in the oil group, New York Stock Exchange prices today managed a narrow gain in moderate trading, its second in a row after last week's heavy selling.

The Dow Jones industrial aver- age fell 0.60 to 830.12 but advanced led declines 736 to 689 and the NYSE index gained. Turnover slowed to 39.66 million shares.

A positive factor for the market, analysts said, was signs Chrysler's revised rescue plan was more to Washington's liking. Wall Street hopes Chrysler will be able to avoid bankruptcy, which could cause se- vere economic dislocations.

The market was fading in the closing minutes as traders grew cau- tious ahead of the weekly banking figures.

After the close, the Fed said New York business loans fell \$658 mil- lion in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of \$142 million the previous week and a fall of \$170 million a year ago. This week's figure includes a \$404-million decline in bankers' accep- tances.

The M-1 money supply rose \$2.8 billion in the Oct. 10 week and was up 10.3 percent over the latest four weeks compared to the previous quarter. M-2 rose \$4.5 billion and was up 12.2 percent.

Total reserves of member banks averaged \$42.22 billion, seasonally adjusted, in the week ended yester- day, up from \$42 billion a week ago. In the latest four weeks, they averaged \$41.79 billion, a 13.5-per- cent rate of gain from 13 weeks ear- lier.

Big Board volume leader IBM slipped 1/4 to 63, another new low for the year.

Several major firms reporting higher September quarter profits gained, including Inco, Bristol-Mys- er, SmithKline, Minnesota Mining and Englehard Minerals.

Reynolds Industries added 1/4 after the company split the stock two- for-one and raised the dividend.

Other companies raising quar- terly dividends included Scientific-Atlanta to 4 1/2 cents from 4, Mary Kay Cosmetics to 15 cents from 12, Southern Union to 48 cents from 44, Diamond Shamrock to 40 cents from 37 and Walgreen to 37 1/2 cents from 35.

Tappan said the Bank of Sweden approved the acquisition and financ- ing arrangements for the takeover of Tappan by Nue Inc., a subsidiary of AB Electrolux.

Columbia Gas declared a five- percent stock dividend and a 6- cent-a-share annual dividend.

American Stock Exchange prices ended mixed in moderate trading.

Record Cocoa Crop Seen  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — World production of cocoa beans is expected to climb 6.2 percent in the 1980 marketing year which begins Oct. 1 from the previous year to a record 1.586 million tons, the Agri- culture Department said yesterday. The current record of 1.572 million tons was set in the 1972 marketing year.



## The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back- office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers. TDB Holding Group: US\$ 5.9 billion in assets; US\$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30.6.79.

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## Trade Development Bank

Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	433.4	373.6
Profits	22.0	16.9
Per Share	1.68	1.23
9 months	1,300	1,100
Revenue	82.8	60.2
Profits	6.24	4.39

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	451.8	368.4
Profits	20.29	18.48
Per Share	1.56	1.43
9 months	1,270	983.6
Revenue	47.67	41.96
Profits	3.27	3.27

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	857.0	782.7
Profits	79.1	86.6
Per Share	1.47	1.61
9 months	2,400	2,200
Revenue	209.7	215.1
Profits	3.90	4.22

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	2,400	1,700
Profits	198.4	153.4
Per Share	1.09	0.85
9 months	6,800	5,100
Revenue	589.6	436.9
Profits	3.25	2.40

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	792.9	720.8
Profits	34.01	31.42
Per Share	1.30	1.20
9 months	2,530	1,950
Revenue	124.99	100.24
Profits	4.79	3.84

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	586.1	534.2
Profits	17.71	17.03
Per Share	1.46	1.41
9 months	1,850	1,620
Revenue	66.76	55.89
Profits	5.49	4.63

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	2,470	2,150
Profits	152.94	163.64
Per Share	0.99	1.09
9 months	7,170	6,290
Revenue	468.91	461.88
Profits	3.06	3.11

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	505.1	426.5
Profits	25.2	22.8
Per Share	0.84	0.76
9 months	1,450	1,240
Revenue	86.8	71.0
Profits	2.88	2.36

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	742.9	648.2
Profits	16.80	16.60
Per Share	0.99	1.00
9 months	2,200	1,900
Revenue	67.70	49.80
Profits	4.02	3.18

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	2,020	1,890
Profits	7.28	45.46
Per Share	0.10	0.63
9 months	6,450	5,450
Revenue	94.45	154.50
Profits	1.30	2.14

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	1,280	1,040
Profits	42.59	43.08
Per Share	0.97	1.01
9 months	3,780	3,220
Revenue	157.59	132.07
Profits	3.59	3.11

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	616.9	438.9
Profits	28.55	27.36
Per Share	1.29	1.26
9 months	1,680	1,220
Revenue	70.17	87.28
Profits	3.19	4.04

3rd Quarter	1979	1978
Revenue	684.3	634.9
Profits	85.21	56.49
Per Share	1.32	1.00
9 months	1,850	1,730
Revenue	214.81	129.08
Profits	3.36	2.31

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plus. Based Mediterranean. Schedu-  
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## ALEXANDER FUND

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Alexander Fund, a society organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, will be held at the offices of Kroll & Co., 13 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m. on October 29, 1979, for the following purposes:

### Agenda

- To amend Article 22 of the Articles of Incorporation by adding to the second sentence: "This reserve may also be used to offset realized and unrealized capital losses."
- To reserve for a further period of five years the authority granted to the Board of Directors to issue further shares.

In order to take valid decisions on the two items of the agenda, a quorum of at least 50% of the shares outstanding is required and resolutions must be taken at a 2/3 majority of the shares present or represented.

In order to attend the Meeting the owners of bearer shares should deposit their share certificates five clear days before the Meeting at the registered office of the Fund or at a bank.

A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf and such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors







# Discover Solving Oil Problems

Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	
100.00	98.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00	98.00	1.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	100.00

Continued from Page 14)									
15% Indent A.14	7.8	5.2	12	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
15% Indent B.14	7.8	5.2	12	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
32% Ingr A.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr B.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr C.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr D.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr E.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr F.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr G.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr H.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr I.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr J.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr K.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr L.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr M.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr N.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr O.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr P.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr Q.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr R.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr S.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr T.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr U.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr V.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr W.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr X.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr Y.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr Z.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AA.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AB.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AC.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AD.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AE.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AF.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AG.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AH.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AI.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AJ.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AK.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AL.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AM.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AN.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AO.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AP.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AQ.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AR.225	7.4	4.8	12	24%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
32% Ingr AS.									

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	Class	Open	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	Class	Open	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	Class	Open
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div.	Yld.
34	34PS	15.6	2.1	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
35	35	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
36	36	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
37	37	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
38	38	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
39	39	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
40	40	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
41	41	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
42	42	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
43	43	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
44	44	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
45	45	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
46	46	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
47	47	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
48	48	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
49	49	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
50	50	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
51	51	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
52	52	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
53	53	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
54	54	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
55	55	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
56	56	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
57	57	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
58	58	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
59	59	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
60	60	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
61	61	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
62	62	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
63	63	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
64	64	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
65	65	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
66	66	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
67	67	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
68	68	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
69	69	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
70	70	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
71	71	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
72	72	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
73	73	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
74	74	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
75	75	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
76	76	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
77	77	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
78	78	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
79	79	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
80	80	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
81	81	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
82	82	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
83	83	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
84	84	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
85	85	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
86	86	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
87	87	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
88	88	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
89	89	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
90	90	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%	11%		14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
91	91	10.8	1.5	24	36	35%	35%			17%	17%	Thrifty	4.0	52	9	20	11%												

**277,000 to 318,000 F.Fr.**

***Sea View apartment for sale***  
***Le Cannel-s. / Cannes***

In park with pool and tennis-court., Luxury building, 5 years old, 106 sq.m. + terrace. Entrance hall, double living-room on south facing terrace, 2 bed-rooms, bathroom, shower room. Collar, 2 parkings: exterior and interior. Sea and mountain view.

***Reasonable price.***

Please ask for our selection of villas & apartments.

*Details from: Sterling Estates S.A.R.L.*  
(Michael Bret) B.P. 212.06408 CANNES CEDEX.  
Tel.: (93) 39.39.00. Telex: 470900.

*Behind Majestic Hotel, close to Grey d'Albion parking.*



26,000 lbs. cows per yr.					
Oct	8.70	84.75	85.75	86.00	
Nov	9.00	85.75	86.75	87.00	
Dec	9.30	86.75	88.00	88.50	
Jan	9.55	87.50	89.00	89.50	
Mar	9.75	88.50	90.00	90.50	
Jul	10.00	91.00	93.00	93.50	
Aug	9.75	90.50	92.00	92.50	
Dec	9.10	87.50	89.00	89.50	
Mar	9.15	87.40	89.75	91.00	
May	9.25	87.50	91.00	91.50	
Jul	9.50	89.00	92.00	92.50	
Est. 4,500 sales Wed. 9.50					
Total annual interest: Wed. 56,072.00					
from Tucs.					
N.Y. SILVER					
50 lbs. dry cows; cents dry wt.					
Oct	16.00	17.15	16.50	17.00	
Dec	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.50	
Jan	17.00	17.50	17.00	17.50	
Mar	17.50	18.25	17.50	18.00	
May	17.65	18.50	17.50	18.00	
Jul	19.15	19.50	18.50	19.00	
Aug	18.50	19.00	18.50	19.00	
Dec	18.11	19.11	18.71	19.64	
Jan	18.50	19.19	18.50	19.00	
Mar	18.82	19.25	18.75	19.00	
Jul	19.18	19.14	19.11	19.64	
Est. 14,000 sales Wed. 8.75					
Total annual interest: Wed. 15,701.00					
from Tucs.					
PLUM 1000					
50 lbs. dry cows; dollars per 100					
Oct	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Jan	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Mar	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Jul	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Aug	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Dec	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	
Est. 1,012 sales Wed. 1.54					
Total annual interest: Wed. 8,459.00					
from Tucs.					
GOLD 100 lbs. dollars per 100					
Oct	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Dec	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Feb	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Mar	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Jul	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Aug	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Dec	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Jan	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Mar	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Jul	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Aug	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Dec	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Est. 3,500 sales Wed. 1.54					
Total annual interest: Wed. 8,459.00					
from Tucs.					

Cash Prices		
October 18, 1979		
Commodity and unit		This Week
<b>FOODS</b>		
Coffee 4 Santos: lb.		2.87
<b>TEXTILES</b>		
Princitac 64-30-16, yd.		6.47
<b>METALS</b>		
Steel Invers (P.L.) 100 lb.		347.00
Iron 2 Paddy Phosph. 100 lb.		227.36
Steel scrap No. 1 heavy Part. 100 lb.		55.49
Lead 300 lb. 100 lb.		59.45
Copper elect. 100 lb.		90.70
Tin (stranded) 100 lb.		2,811.4
Aluminum 3003 100 lb.		37.75
Silver 100 oz.		14,590
Gold N.Y. 1 oz.		280.51
New York prices		
<b>Commodity Indexes</b>		
October 18, 1979		
Woods' .....	Close	Prev.
Refiners' .....	1,633.29	1,634.00
Dow Jones Oil .....	435.49	437.00
D.J. Futures .....	416.25	417.00
Woods' base 100 Dec. 31, 1979, 85-100		
Inert: 1 = final		
Refiners: base 100 Dec. 31, 1979, 1		
Dow Jones: base 100, Average 1924-25, 1		
<b>Thursday's</b>		
<b>New Highs and Lows</b>		
NEW HIGHS—12		
AlcRanch 2001	Brit Pet	MeatRanch
AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001
AlcRanch 2001	Ginos Inc	Shadon
AlcRanch 2001	Marriott's	
NEW LOWS—58		
AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001
AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001
AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001	AlcRanch 2001

CwC 1340	CompSt 2.23p	SPCCS Lat	
Cwt 7.24p	Konsp 2.23p	SPCCS	
CwF 13.40	Kubhm	Sell	8.77
CwF 7.24p	LeopFlot n	Supernave	
Cwt 7.45p	/Aomh ind	Unsurval	
CwF 13.40	Kubhm	Veip 8p	8.77
Essoa Corp	NiWtFueg p	VoEP 9.75p	
Emmerson El	NIA 10.60p	VoEP 9.75p	
Esco 2.21p	NwIpi 2.36p	WestPWP	
FaChl Ci			

## ANNUAL FUNDS

### ASSESSMENT

8, 1977

are supplied by the Funds listed with the amount on issue prices. The following mapping is based on the IMF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly

### Other Funds

(a) Alexander Fund .....	\$8.01
(f) Arab Finance F.I. ....	\$103.04
(g) Australia Fund (AEF) ..	\$7.77
(h) Austral. Select Fd .....	\$F 12.60
(i) Bondshare - Issue Pr ..	\$F 12.60
(j) Canada Fund Int. ....	\$12.60
(k) Capital Gains Inv. ....	\$14.93
(l) Capital Growth Fund .....	
(m) Caribbea Open-End Fund ..	LF 13.00p
(n) Citicorp Fund .....	\$228.00
(o) Crusader Invest Fd .....	\$12.60
(p) Convnt. Fd Int. A Certs ..	\$10.00
(q) Convert Fd Ind. B. ....	\$7.00
(r) Convert Fd Ind. A. ....	\$7.00
(s) D.G. ....	\$4.00
(t) Dollar Fund (rev-Disb) ..	\$3.00
(u) Dreyfus Fund Int. ....	\$19.30
(v) Dreyfus Int'continent .....	
(w) Europe Obligations .....	LF 13.00p
(x) Europe Fund .....	\$57.00
(y) F.I.B.S. ....	\$12.60
(z) Foreign Issue Pr .....	SP 12.60p
(aa) Formula Selection Fd ..	\$12.60
(ab) Franklin Fund .....	\$14.93
(ac) Franklin Trus Int'nt .....	DM 14.93

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.



**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 18**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**(Continued from Back Page)**

[illegible]

**REAL ESTATE  
TO RENT/SHARE**

U.S.A.

**N.Y.C. HOTELS FULLY BOOKED?** Super rooms, private baths available, high class service, center city in private apartments. Best references required. **Monika Konec**, 1715 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, Tel. 212 246 3865.

**OLYMPIC RENTAL**, 1/4 hour to Lake Placid, luxury ranch, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Also winter sports available on an near premises, item 15 below.

**Private Home**, 2100 Avenue de la Tribuna, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**REAL ESTATE  
WANTED/EXCHANGE**

**YOUNG FRENCH GIRL** seeks to share flat with a couple, under 40, 17th. Call Brigitte 285 32 28 evenings/yr.

**EMPLOYMENT**

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

**AIR CONDITIONING  
SERVICE ENGINEER**

**RYADAN, SAUDI ARABIA**

Must be experienced in commissioning, floor down, repair and maintenance of air conditioned and Refrigerating Water Chillers, Air Handling Equipment and direct expansion Unitary, English lang. compulsory. Contact: **Mr. J. G. D. 17th**, c/o **SAUDI ARABIA**, Safety records: U.S. \$25,000/30,000, plus housing and car. We're giving personal history and experience for:

**TRANE S.A.**

P.O. BOX 38  
**AGHIA PARASKEVI**  
ATHENS, GREECE

**WANTED**

Sophisticated, fluent  
**WRITER** for writing a booklet  
on the **AMERICAN** for the  
service (if possible living  
in or near Zurich).

Please call **Jana Lotzinger**  
in Zurich (01) 60 25 10

**MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN  
FRIENDS in PARIS**

English, Belgian, German  
secretaries, knowledge of French re-  
quired, English shorthand. Bilingual  
people. Apply before 1st November.  
**Vicior-Hugue**, 75116 Paris, France. Tel.  
727-61-67.

**INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION  
Organization Paris office** seeks par-  
ticularly bilingual English/French se-  
cretary. Apply before 1st Nov. Box  
915, **Mercat Tribune**, 92251 Neuilly  
cedex, France.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM**, seeks  
bilingual telephone-receptionists avail-  
able 5 hours a day from 11 AM to 7 PM,  
Monday thru Friday. Call Mrs. Tereza  
500 65 82 Paris.

**EMPLOYMENT**

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

**AMERICAN COLLEGE** has  
Director of Admissions with 10 years  
missions experience in a number of  
education and knowledge of  
English, French, Spanish, Italian, Por-  
tuguese as well as non-Asian  
countries. Must have a minimum of  
have American experience in  
with fluent French. 2100 Avenue  
de la Tribuna, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
75007 Paris. No telephone.

**TEACHERS WANTED**

**TEEL TEACHERS** Experience  
non permanent, 2603  
Paris 6 - 4 pm, 22 October  
1983.

**WANTED:** women, espe-  
cially for teaching for  
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